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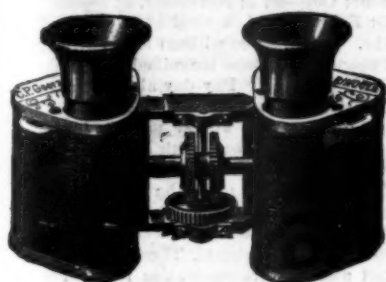
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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

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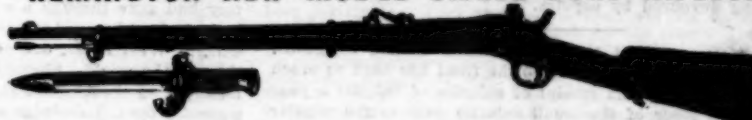
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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY. (ESTABLISHED 1863.)

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SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

The Government Printing Office has issued, under the direction of Secretary Long, Series 1, Volume 9, of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion. It is a record of the North Atlantic blockading squadron from May 5, 1863, to May 5, 1864; the operations of the cruisers from Jan. 19, 1861, to Dec. 30, 1865; the operations in the Gulf of Mexico, on the Atlantic coast and on the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers; and operations of the Atlantic and North Atlantic blockading squadrons in 1861, 1862 and 1863.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the House a letter from A. E. Bates, Paymaster General, U. S. A., in regard to a bill for the relief of Maj. Francis S. Dodge, Paymaster, U. S. A., on duty in the Division of Cuba. In a shipment of three million dollars from New York to Cuba one bag was found \$205 short and as the money was undoubtedly stolen, it is proposed to relieve the Paymaster from responsibility. One bag was found in the box untied, and a piece of string was lying at the bottom of the box attached to a tag marked S. D. \$1,000.

The daily papers have incorrectly stated that the question whether or not a state of war exists is involved in the determination of the application of enlisted men to purchase their discharges. The applications having been referred to the Judge Advocate General, he declares that the law relative to the purchase of discharges is not mandatory but discretionary. The Secretary of War "may" in time of peace discharge a soldier who wishes to purchase his discharge. While final action has not been taken it is probable that all of the applications will be rejected under the discretion conferred by this law.

The Carlisle, Pa., Indian Industrial School will hold its twenty-first anniversary and twelfth graduating exercises on March 13, 14 and 15. The exercises open on Tuesday evening with a lecture before the literary societies by Dr. Woolsey Stryker, president of Hamilton College. On Wednesday there will be an out-door band concert, gymnastics, drill, inspection of industries and addresses. Thursday there will be an inspection of schools and the formal commencement exercises, in charge of Maj. R. H. Pratt, U. S. A., the superintendent. Admission to the school grounds and exercises will be by card only, which may be had on application.

The Smithsonian Institution announces the receipt at the National Zoological Park of two specimens of crab-eating raccoon, from Venezuela, presented by Lieut. Comdr. W. H. H. Southerland, U. S. N., commanding the U. S. S. Dolphin. If Lieut. Comdr. Southerland had furnished our Army invading Cuba with a supply of these raccoons his name would be held among the blessed. The perils that environ our Army multiply; nor are they confined to the troops on foreign service. Our Fort Bliss correspondent reports that a recruit on sentry duty at that post had to take refuge on a high porch to escape being devoured by coyotes.

It appears that the distinguished British Surgeons, whose patriotism in going to the front has been so much commended, are in receipt of salaries of \$25,000 a year each in place of the small salaries paid to the regular medical men. A correspondent of the New York "Times" says: "The fact is that this war has been regarded by our brave, but somewhat brainless aristocrats as a sporting expedition on a gigantic scale, and, as they are risking their lives now and then with the true old British dogged courage, they have insisted upon being attended to by the highest men in the surgical profession, at great expense to the nation."

"Scribner's Magazine" for March contains "The Fighting with Methuen's Division, Belmont, Gras Pan, Modder River," by H. J. Whigham, illustrated by photographs taken by the author. Theodore Roosevelt presents his third paper on Oliver Cromwell, treating of "The Second Civil War and the Death of the King." "Not in the Signal Code, a Fable for Captains," a Navy story by Edith Elmer Wood, tells of the regeneration of a ship with a bad name by a manly and capable Captain. Other articles are the continuation of J. M. Barrie's "Tommy and Grief"; "The Eye of the Harem," a story, and stories by Arthur Coslett Smith; Wm. Magruder Brown and Edith Wharton; poems by Benj. Paul Blood, Frederick Truesdell and E. S. Martin; "New York at Night," by James B. Carrington, with a series of fine night photographs by the author; "The Renaissance of Landscape Architecture," by George F. Pentecost, Jr.

It is distressing to find a person so well informed as Representative Amos J. Cummings, of New York, usually repeating the utterly absurd statement that the Volunteers were the first to reach the summit of San Juan Hill. Mr. Cummings's exact words as given in the "Congressional Record" were these: "I need not call the attention of this House to the fact that it was Capt. Rafferty of the 71st New York who led two companies up the slope and was the first man on the summit of San Juan." Mr. Cummings, we opine, has never heard

the bon mot of a certain officer who, when the 71st New York were in a turmoil over the question who mounted San Juan first, put this question to a brother officer: "Do you know the eighth wonder of the world? No? Why, the second man up San Juan Hill." We are sure that if Mr. Cummings should ask him, Capt. Rafferty would repudiate any such claim. The records show that the 71st did not advance till the hill had been captured by the Regulars.

Referring to a paragraph in the Journal containing more or less criticism on the U. S. S. San Francisco, about to undergo a thorough overhauling, the points to which considerable attention has been directed in this otherwise fine ship are the absence of coaling facilities, the old-fashioned method of coaling through deck chutes having been adopted in her construction. The Charleston, which was built at the Union Iron Works at San Francisco just before the San Francisco, was supplied with coaling ports and other facilities so necessary for rapid taking in of coal, whereas the San Francisco followed the old-time methods, much to the detriment of her efficiency. It has also been asserted by those who have served on the ship that her hygienic ventilating system was very poor. The arrangement of hatches and coamings has also come in for no little criticism, and it is understood that the Bureau of Construction and Repair will endeavor to have these various shortcomings attended to in the work now about to be begun on the ship.

The "National Provisioner," in its issue of Feb. 17, makes a vigorous demand for a larger Navy, for a Navy commensurate with the needs of our commerce. Without in any way depreciating the earnestness of its appeal, we are not ready to agree with our contemporary that "we are strong on land and relatively weak at sea." If by that phrase is meant that we are naturally more secure on land, being separated from the European powers by the ocean, there is no room for argument, but if the meaning is intended that our Army is relatively stronger than the Navy, we do not believe the statement accords with the facts. We have a higher rank in sea power than as land fighters. Perhaps the "Provisioner" has in mind our strength in men subject to military duty, but this population is not an Army, which the precise use of words must limit to our Regular establishment of 25,000 men. There is much pith in the remark that if we had the most powerful war fleet afloat "there would be no need of so many strained relations, so many nervous diplomatic incidents to close, or so much wrangling over the favored nations' clause when negotiating a certain class of treaties. We would not have to be running around for moral support and swapping this for that to get it."

In his "Outlines of Military Geography," published by the University Press, Cambridge, England, T. Miller Maguire, LL. D., Barrister-at-Law, Lieut., Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers, states that the history of Europe and America for the last fifty years must have shaken the convictions of even the most obstinate among those who hold that the regeneration of society is to be accomplished by peace, and by peace alone. With war inevitable, it would seem self-evident that soldiers of all classes should be well versed in strategic geography. Lieut. Maguire draws many lessons from our Civil War. "The most eminent officers," he says, "who led Armies to victory had gone through a sound course of study in strategic geography, and all sciences relating to the art of war, at West Point, one of the best educational institutions in the world. Sherman was one of the ablest commanders on the Federal side, and he felt so keenly the necessity for a knowledge of geography that he wrote to his friend Ewing in 1844: 'Every day I feel more in need of an atlas, as the knowledge of geography in its minutest details is essential to a true military education.'"

Had Lieut. Maguire written a little later he might also have drawn a lesson from the lack of practical geographical knowledge of the country displayed by some of the British forces in South Africa. He goes on to treat of the leading principles of strategy and military geography, and other strategic considerations. The command of the sea and the United Kingdom with regard to sea power is considered, and the strategic relations of Europe with other continents. Chapters are devoted to European defiles and roads, historic lines of invasions, frontiers and fortification as related to military operations, and other subjects. The book contains a number of maps and illustrations.

The rapidity with which the art of Naval construction advances tends soon to render the crack warship of one day an obsolete type in another. So in taking account of the sea strength of nations less weight should be given to mere numbers than to the up-to-date character of the vessels. The "Navy League Journal," of England, keeps this consideration in view in a recent compilation of the relative size of the various Navies. As a standard it excludes as obsolete all vessels launched prior to 1881, since it assumes (and the assumption quite accords with the Royal Navy estimates) that the life of an armored or protected vessel may be taken at about 22 years, cruisers, gun vessels, etc., at about 15 years, and torpedo boats, steam launches, etc., at about 11 years. A comparison thus made places the effective strength of Great Britain in contrast with the combined sea forces of Russia and France in an interesting light. The years 1889 and 1899 are taken for computation. In 1889 England had 53 battleships afloat and building, to 37 Russian and French, but in 1899 the ratio was 51 British to 50 for

her joint rivals, showing a decided anti-British gain. In the total of armored ships—including battleships, coast defense and cruisers—the figures were 77 British to 75 Russian and French in 1889, while in 1899 the gain appeared anti-British, the figures being 74 English and 93 Russian and French. The "Navy League Journal" inveighs against the practice of parading obsolete ships in the list of effectives and thus lulling the public into a false idea of naval supremacy. By eliminating from the cruiser class the obsolescences, the London "Globe" finds that the British superiority in cruisers which was 5 to 1 over Russia and France in 1889, has dwindled to a little more than 2 to 1. In the official return of effectives are 37 ships armed with muzzle-loaders, of which 16 are battleships. The "Navy League Journal" vehemently denounces such classification as misleading and erroneous.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Woodruff, 7th U. S. Art., commanding at Fort Slocum, Davids Island, telegraphed to the Adjutant General of the Army, in response to a request for information as to the truth of press reports concerning desertions from that post last week, that the records of the post show desertions as follows: August, 2; September, none; October, 2; November, 3; December, 19; January, 45; February, 14, a total of 85 during the last seven months. The absence without leave, after pay day, of several recruits has been magnified by the daily press into wholesale desertion. Pay day absences are not uncommon and excite no apprehension in garrison. As a matter of fact, all or nearly all the missing have returned, cold, hungry and penitent, with a court martial for absence without leave staring them in the face. According to the daily papers, more than a score of recruits disappeared in one night, with the aid, it is supposed, of residents of New Rochelle, who took the deserters from the island in rowboats. There are 1,500 recruits at the fort awaiting transportation to the Philippines. They were to have sailed on the transport Sumner, but the failure of the vessel to depart has led many of them to fear they will not be sent abroad, but kept for garrison duty in this country. This is supposed to be a cause of dissatisfaction. It is an illustration of the dislike of soldiers for inaction, present or in prospect, and recalls the similar state of affairs at the siege of Torres Vedras during the Peninsular campaign. W. H. Fitchett, in "How England Saved Europe," mentions Wellington's surprise at the state of affairs. "The British soldiers," he wrote to Lord Bathurst, "see the (French) deserters coming into their lines daily, all with the story of the unparalleled distresses which their army were suffering. They know at the same time that there is not an article of food or clothing which they need which is not provided for them; and that they have every prospect of success; yet they desert!" In the French camp there was neither food nor hope; within the British lines there were both. "Yet," the historian adds, "every night the astonished British officers had to report desertions. The truth is, the average British private hates inaction. He found weeks spent in camp monotonous, and he deserted by way of variety."

In an article on our acquisition of Tutuila, one of the Samoan group of islands, Mr. John George Leigh, in the "Forum" for March, tells us that "Some of the American naval men who may be said to have introduced the question into the sphere of practical politics evinced a certain tendency to overestimate the importance of the position." At the close of the same paragraph Mr. Leigh says: "Still there can be no doubt of the intrinsic importance of the harbor and of its priceless value in the future." It is difficult to see how even a naval man could exaggerate the importance of what is priceless. Due credit is given in this article to the part taken by the officers of our Navy in securing for the United States this important naval station in the Pacific; first R. W. Meade and then of William B. Whiting, both now gone beyond the recognition of their patriotic service in this connection. Col. A. R. Steinberger also receives warm praise for his agency in the matter. His report transmitted to Congress in April, 1874, is described as "a monument to the shrewdness and indefatigable energy of its author, one of the most interesting and astute summaries of matters connected with the islands. Of all the foreigners who, at different times, have essayed to sway the destinies of Samoa, he best understood the needs of the island and the character of the people." Col. Steinberger was in consequence very popular with the Samoans and to his work is ascribed "the long-continued reliance upon American friendliness and protection, which, despite the many opportunities offered for its withdrawal, prevail even to this day." It is to be hoped that this good understanding may long continue, and Mr. Leigh advises that we content ourselves with the merest shadow of sovereignty, always excepting Pago Pago Bay. We are now in complete possession of the most beautiful of the Samoan islands, Tutuila, with its 240 square miles of area and its 3,000 inhabitants, its magnificent Pago Pago Bay, whose waters cut it nearly in twain and whose entrance, three-quarters of a mile in width, gives a depth of thirty-six fathoms. A sufficiency of fresh water is furnished by the rivulets flowing from the lofty hills, averaging 1,000 feet in height, and fish are fairly abundant in the bay. A steel wharf between four and five hundred feet long is near completion under the direction of Lieut. F. Chambers, U. S. N., at an estimated cost of \$250,000. Altogether the country has reason to congratulate itself on the wisdom and enterprise of the officers of our Navy, to whom we owe the possession of the magnificent harbor of Pago Pago, with the beautiful island of which it forms a part.

THE SIXTEEN-INCH ARMY GUN.

The authorities of the Watervliet Arsenal are preparing to shrink the jacket on the new 16-inch breech-loading rifle which, when completed, will be the most powerful piece of ordnance in the world. The gun, partially completed, rests on a specially built lathe near the shrinking pit in the main shops at the Watervliet gun factory and near it lies the immense steel cylinder that is to be shrunk upon the breech. The total weight of the great gun will be 126 tons. As it now is, without its jacket, and "A" and "B" hoops (outer hoops that are shrunk on over the jacket) the gun weighs between 60 and 70 tons. The jacket itself weighs about 30 tons.

When it is understood that the difference between the outside diameter of the gun itself and the inside diameter of the jacket is only six one-hundredths of an inch after the jacket has been heated, the delicate nature of the operation is dimly comprehensible to the lay mind. To lift this mass of 30 tons of hot steel out of the furnace, swing it up over the gun and lower it safely into position without a hitch is not an operation to be attempted by novices.

The slightest inequality in the heating, an error of the smallest fraction of an inch in the measurements and all these months of preparation will have been wasted, for once that jacket sticks that ends the effort. It cannot be heated again and taken off. It must be cut off. Then the work must be done all over again.

A 16-inch gun consists of a forged steel tube 49 feet 6 inches long. It looks more like a hollow post or a water main without its hub than like a cannon. On this are first shrunk what are known as the "C" hoops, hollow steel cylinders fitting over the tube and extending from the muzzle nearly back to the trunnions, on which the gun is supported on its carriage. Back of the "C" hoops comes the locking ring or "D" hoop, and back of that the trunnion band upon which are the trunnions. Back of these, extending clear to the breech, is the jacket, the biggest band of all and outside of this two more bands or hoops designated as "A" and "B" hoops. Thus, from the muzzle back to the trunnions the gun consists of two thicknesses, the tube and the "C" hoops and back of the trunnions it consists of four thicknesses, the tube, jacket and "A" and "B" hoops.

For the accommodation of this gun the shrinking pit has been deepened and a new furnace prepared for heating the jacket. This pit is cut out of the solid rock and its depth exceeds the height of a three-story house. Iron staircases lead down into it and there are landings at intervals for the convenience of the workmen. In one corner of the pit is the furnace, cylindrical in form, built of brick and reinforced with iron bands. It is surmounted with an iron cap in which are doors. Oil and steam furnish the fuel instead of coal, and there is a shield to protect the jacket from the direct rays of the heat.

When the time comes for shrinking on the jacket, the immense gun will be picked up by a giant crane, carried to the pit and lowered into it muzzle down. Once in place it will be shored up until it is in an exactly vertical position. The 30-ton jacket will be similarly picked up and lowered into the furnace where it will be left until it reaches a temperature of about 700 degrees.

If all goes well the jacket will slide into position as smoothly as a glove and shrink there until it grips the tube harder than any vise. But from the moment that the jacket leaves the furnace until it is safely in place, it will be an anxious period for the officials in charge. For in spite of all care and precautions, the magnitude and delicacy of the operation are such that no one can predict success with certainty.

There have been guns of larger caliber made in other countries, but a little comparison of statistics is sufficient to show the great superiority of the American gun over all of them. The largest caliber gun made was an Italian gun, which had a caliber of 17½ inches; France had a gun of 16½-inch caliber and England a gun of 16¼-inch caliber. Not one of them compared with the present 16-inch gun.

The new gun at Watervliet will throw a projectile weighing 2,370 pounds with a muzzle velocity of 2,600 feet per second, and will have a total muzzle energy of 88,000 foot tons.

The Italian gun threw a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds with a muzzle velocity of 1,700 feet per second and had a total muzzle energy of 40,000 foot tons.

The French gun threw a projectile weighing 1,700 pounds with a muzzle velocity of 1,700 feet per second, and had a total muzzle energy of 36,000 foot tons.

The English gun threw a projectile weighing 1,800 pounds with a muzzle velocity of 2,100 feet per second and had a total muzzle energy of 57,000 foot tons.

The muzzle energy of the Italian gun is therefore only 45 per cent. that of the Watervliet gun, the French gun 41 per cent. and the English gun 65 per cent.

From the above it will be seen that for general effectiveness the English gun came nearer to the Watervliet gun, but even that fell far short of the latter.

The weight of the Watervliet gun without the carriage will be 126 tons, or 252,000 pounds; its length will be 49 feet 6 inches; the diameter of the breech, 6 feet 2 inches; the size of the bore, 16 inches; theoretical range, 20.76 miles; weight of projectile, 2,370 pounds; length of projectile, 64 inches (about the height of an average man); powder charge, 1,060 pounds; cost of powder, \$265; cost of projectile, \$600; total cost to fire gun, \$865.

The projectile with its initial velocity of 2,600 feet per second will penetrate wrought iron to the depth of 41.6 inches. To attain its maximum range, the projectile will attain an elevation of five miles. The pressure on the gun at the time of its discharge will be 36,000 pounds to the square inch.

It was necessary to construct new machinery to make this gun. One lathe in particular is 135 feet long, with a swing of 9 feet. It weighs 250 tons and required sixteen cars for its transportation. Near the lathe on which the 16-gun rests, a model of it has been set up to illustrate its operation.

To the breech of this model was fitted the complete breech mechanism of the new gun so that all the working parts of the gun can be studied. The breech mechanism is beautifully simple in its operation. A few turns of a crank just below the breech on the right side do all the work of unlocking, withdrawing and swinging back the ponderous breech block. This block, which weighs over a ton, could be manipulated by a child, so perfect is the distribution of weight and application of power.

When the breech is locked and it is desired to open it, the first few turns of the crank give the block a half turn so as to disengage the interrupted screw that locks the block, a few more withdraw it and the final turns swing it clear and leave the breech open. As the breech is closed a thin steel finger slides down and closes the vent, which is in the center of the breech block, and remains over it until the breech is closed and locked. That is to guard against all possibility of a premature discharge. If everything progresses satisfactorily the new gun will be completed some time this year.

SPANISH CRITICISM ON SANTIAGO.

The latest publication in the series of war notes on the Spanish-American war which the Office of Naval Intelligence has been issuing acceptably for some time, is "The Squadron of Admiral Cervera," by Capt. Victor M. Concas, of the Infanta Maria Teresa, and chief of staff of the Spanish squadron at the battle of Santiago. Comdr. Richardson Clover, Chief Intelligence Officer, in the introductory says that this number will probably close the series.

Capt. Concas dwells at length upon the superiority of the American Navy, but on the declaration of war Continental naval experts promptly figured out that our fleets were inferior to those of Spain. After reciting the incidents of the voyage to the West Indies Capt. Concas says that during the night of May 18 while off Jamaica the Spanish squadron crossed two transatlantic steamers which left doubt as to whether they were auxiliary cruisers or not. One of these vessels passed within sight of the Spaniards, making signals with the Morse alphabet and with a searchlight in operation. But she did not discover her hostile neighbors, as the Spaniards were proceeding without lights, with the exception of a small screened lamp at the stern, of such feeble light that it could not be discerned beyond a distance of three cables.

Capt. Concas speaks of the good fortune which the blockading squadron enjoyed at Santiago on the smooth sea, which is generally rough in the south of Cuba.

While Sampson was wondering why the Spaniards never fired at the American searchlights, which the Captain explains the scant supply of ammunition kept them from doing, the Spaniards could not understand why the blockading squadron had not long before reduced their archaic batteries to perpetual silence and made a more serious attack upon the entrance of the harbor. In not directing his forces against the heights on which were located the harbor defences, Capt. Concas thinks General Shafter was more regardless of his own interest than that of his country, for "if he had done this, following the natural and sound councils of the Admiral of the squadron, there would not have been so great a loss of life, nor would the outcome of his expedition have been so uncertain."

Coming to a comparison of the squadrons at Santiago Cervera's chief of staff says that the armorclad Infanta, Oregon, Iowa and Massachusetts were practically invulnerable to the Spanish ships. The 11-inch guns might have pierced their thick armor on proving grounds but not in battle, and as for the "remainder of the Spanish guns in firing upon these ships, they had the same effect as barking at the moon. Any one of these four ships alone would have been able to oppose our whole united squadron, and all of them together, supporting each other, represented a force so colossal in comparison with ours, that an officer who was certainly very competent estimated it from a purely scientific point of view as the relation of 40 to 1."

The unreasoning of the Spaniards as well as their unbusinesslike way of doing things is shown by the statement that at the breaking out of the war there were only 300 rounds of the new cartridge cases for the 5.5-inch guns, and these were distributed among the three cruisers. When tried on board the Viscaya these cartridge cases were examined, and it was found that some of them were without caps, and they might, therefore, easily have blown out the breechblocks of the guns, killing all the gunners. As no practice could be had lest all the batteries would become demoralized by any grave accidents it was decided not to fire these guns at all till the moment of battle. "So," says Capt. Concas, "we went into the battle under the fearful condition of not having fired a single shot from the 5.5-inch guns until we fired against the enemy, and the inevitable occurred, for a gun on the Oquendo blew out the breechblock, killing the whole gun crew, and one on the Viscaya, either in whole or part."

This is Capt. Concas's explanation of the reason for the sortie from the harbor: "We unanimously agreed to make the sortie precipitately, because as the insurrectionists were in constant communication with the city, and as it was not easy to conceal the sortie, we felt certain that Admiral Sampson would know of it in a few hours, and that we would thus lose the only hope which remained to us, that of engaging them before their engines were entirely ready."

"In regard to distances," writes Capt. Concas, "with a stadimeter which I carried I determined that of the Brooklyn to be more than 7,656 yards, which was the maximum range of my instrument. I calculated that the distance was nearer 9,843 than 7,656 yards, since from an elevation of about 40 feet above sea level her water line could scarcely be seen. Concerning this matter of distances Admiral Sampson's report is not exact." The position of the Infanta was near the coast, but probably not less than 2½ miles from it and about 8,746 yards from the mouth of the harbor. "The captain of the Iowa himself states that he fired at 6,000 yards, which, added to our advance toward the enemy's lines, coincides with what we have stated respecting distances, contrary to what Admiral Sampson says. Moreover, if what he himself affirms were true, it would have been his duty to court-martial all of his captains for not having sunk our squadron at the very entrance of the harbor."

Once well out of the harbor this is what took place on the Teresa: "In compliance with the order received, I put our bow toward the armored cruiser Brooklyn, which, putting to starboard, presented her stern to us and fired her two after turret guns, moving to southward. In the account of the battle given by the engineer of the Oregon he confirms the fact that the Brooklyn, seeing the intention of the Teresa to attack her, made the maneuver which we have indicated," which was the famous "loop" to starboard. A footnote by Capt. Concas reads: "The turn was to starboard, although it would seem reasonable for it to have been made to port."

The position of the Brooklyn, and the fact of her being close to the others, which advanced as she receded, caused the Texas and the Iowa to come between the Teresa and the Brooklyn; for this reason, as to keep on this course, would have been to run the danger of being rammed by these two ships, the Admiral consulted Concas, and they agreed it was impossible to continue, so Concas was ordered to run her toward the coast. At that time the Brooklyn was about 5,416 yards and the Texas and Iowa about 3,250 yards from us.

Capt. Concas says that the Brooklyn ran parallel with the Teresa without any manifest intention to approach. "The Texas after the first attack had followed in the wake of her flagship, maneuvering apparently with indecision, but the Iowa which forged ahead and consequently gained the distance she was obliged to run, which was for her less than half of that the Teresa had to make, was now about 2,106 yards from the stern of the Spanish flagship, when she lodged in us two 12-inch shells, which, exploding on the poop, burst the steam pipe of the main pump and broke some pipes of the engines, which was the decisive cause of the loss of that ship. In the descriptions

which the chief engineer of the Oregon has published he credits the Oregon with these shots, and while it is true that in the end it was she that decided the destruction of the Viscaya and the Colon, nevertheless at the beginning of the battle there must have been much indecision, because if she and the Infanta had advanced, the Oquendo would not have come out of the harbor. Be that as it may, we still believe that the hostile ship which dealt the deathblow to our cruiser Maria Teresa was the Iowa, as the captain of the Oregon himself speaks of the rapid advance of the latter battleship. What the captain of the Infanta says about the bursting of one of his shells on the Maria Teresa, I believe, cannot be sustained."

"When it seemed apparent that the Brooklyn alone would be able to keep up with us, as we could easily keep ahead of the battleships, the distance from which we had had to shorten on account of the configuration of the coast, it was then that the two 12 or 13-inch shells which burst on the poop, or some other projectile, breaking one of our big steam pipes, caused our speed to be diminished immediately and visibly, and we knew that we were hopelessly lost."

The one gleam of glory that Capt. Concas finds in the maneuvering of the Spanish ships was in the work of the Oquendo, of which he thus writes: "We left the Oquendo coming out of the harbor; but at this juncture the Infanta, the Oregon and the Iowa, having advanced with their unerring line of fire, our cruiser received the concentrated fire of the three powerful battleships, which could fire at her with impunity, as if shooting at a target, so that she was completely destroyed before she came out. The sortie of the Oquendo under these circumstances, coolly maneuvering to make the turn at Diamond Bank, is one of the grandest feats, if not the grandest, performed by any navy, and the unfortunate captain, Juan Lazaga, who was killed in the battle, leaves behind him a record of honor and glory which coming generations should remember with respect. When the Oquendo came out of the harbor, she was already completely lost, and it is strange that the American battleships, which ought to have surrounded her, did not capture or sink her then and there, because with the superiority they had they ought to have accomplished more than they did."

The luck of the Oregon was with her in the stern chase after the Colon, for Capt. Concas says the Oregon lay in the "dead angle" of the guns on the Colon's upper deck. The Spanish ship not having her 30-ton guns, she thus could not fire without lying to.

Capt. Concas proceeds: "The Cristobal Colon was less fortunate than any of the others, for, although going at a speed of 13 knots, she ran ashore on sand; and if Admiral Sampson, with a more seamanlike spirit, had ordered the divers to close the valves, he could most certainly have saved the cruiser, but with feverish impatience he towed her off with his own flagship, the New York. Hardly had the ship been floated when she began to list, at which moment, with great dexterity, he pushed the Colon back again with the ram of his own ship toward the sandy shoal. Admiral Sampson states in his official report that the valves had been opened treacherously, supposing that it was done after the flag was lowered; but this is not correct, not only because neither the distance nor the condition of the ship made any precipitation necessary, but also because the ship did not surrender until she was thought to be a total loss." Admiral Sampson has replied to this, saying: "The Cristobal Colon surrendered, ran ashore and broke her sea valves. Her captain, after he came on board the New York, assured me that the Colon was in good order. This statement was, of course, disproved. The valves had been broken and could not be closed. I accused the captain of having broken the valve stems. He declared that if it was done the engineer did it, and that it was without his knowledge or consent. Considering the fact that the ship had been sunk after she had surrendered made me recommend that the commanding officer be retained on board, or that he be shot, as having destroyed public property which after her surrender belonged to the captor. I made the same recommendation in regard to the captain of the Sandoval, who sank his ship after the surrender at Santiago, and several days after he had received a letter from me warning him that he was no longer at liberty to do injury to the vessel. He deserved to be shot, but I did not see just how we were to get at it."

Lieut. Ernest L. Bennett, Admiral Sampson's aid, who was with him at the battle of Santiago, said that the Spanish captain's statement in regard to sending divers down to stop the holes was absurd. It would not have been justifiable. They would have been working on the ship's bottom while she was listing all the time. They would have been in danger of losing their lives.

Capt. Concas takes exception to the conclusion "that the Americans made 3 per cent. of hits, because the casualties were enormous in the upper batteries, where projectiles scarcely show, and it is certain that the number of hits made is perhaps more than double." He asserts that "the 41 hits in the Brooklyn were made principally by the Teresa and the Viscaya; and considering that Admiral Sampson during the whole of the action had all his guns in service, we see that the proportion is not so unfavorable as it appears, and perhaps superior to that of the American artillery." One cannot refrain at this point in the narrative from feeling admiration for the patriotic spirit that can give the palm of superiority to an artillery fire that killed only one man in a whole battle. The percentage of loss on the Spanish vessels was 22 per cent, 321 killed and 157 seriously wounded.

Casting his eye forward the Spanish historian writes that he is convinced "that in all battles of the future there is bound to occur what happened at Santiago; that is to say, that for one of the combatants the casualties will be enormous and the destruction complete, while for the other it will result almost without harm."

Discussing the question of forcing drafts, ventilation, coal supply, speed, etc., Capt. Concas declares that Brooklyn's speed did not exceed 13.06 knots and the New York's was only 11.06. The only ship of both hostile squadrons that got her speed by forcing draft and receiving no injuries to her works by so doing was the Oregon. "While the engines of the other big American armorclads behaved badly," he says, "the battle was nothing more than exercise for the Oregon."

Capt. Concas thinks "it would be very desirable if some writer of another nation, who could not be accused of being prejudiced, would examine closely whether or not the United States, considering its situation at the time of the war, could not have done more than it did." This is one of the most naive ways of getting satisfaction out of a victorious enemy we have encountered in many years of reading. After your enemy has done all that was required, floor him by slyly raising a doubt whether he could not have done more.

We are now away from the battle and would expect in the remaining pages to have no more of Capt. Concas's tales of horror, but early in Chapter 12, which commences the recital of the experiences of the prisoners on board ship and ashore, we come to the accusation that the men in charge of the small boats of the auxiliary steamers which took the Spanish prisoners from the beach to the warships fled from these unfortunates whatever articles of value they had about them. His treatment at the naval hospital at Norfolk brought out this tribute from Capt. Concas: "I repeat once more, these worthy men of

the United States Medical Corps, as physicians, gentlemen and officers, left absolutely nothing undone. Their families also showed us the most affectionate hospitality and attention. We speak at length on this subject because it is a pleasure to express our gratitude for the favors received. Unfortunately, the military part at Norfolk was not at the same standard, but affected an indifference which caused some slight trouble and compelled the Admiral to go there at the last hour."

On board the U. S. S. Harvard he found things different, for he says: "Unfortunately the garrison of this ship did not consist of Regular troops, but of semi-savage volunteers from the State of Massachusetts, without discipline or training and with all the drawbacks and dangers of new troops of that nature, who have an idea that to be soldiers means to commit brutalities, especially when they can do so without danger."

Arriving at Portsmouth, N. H., Capt. Concas found that the immediate chief of the prisoners was one he describes as "a low-born colonel of marine infantry who allows himself all kinds of indignities toward the officers as well as the men, which was made possible through the weakness of a retired Admiral who was in command."

Of the treatment of prisoners at Annapolis the Spanish captain says: "Admiral McNair, a very polished gentleman, who, fortunately for us, had been placed at the head of this establishment, pursued—in conformity with the orders of the Government, and furnishing an example to all—a proper and highly commendable course, which was equalled by that of the no less praiseworthy Dr. Cleborne, of Norfolk. The whole personnel, from the Admiral down to the last midshipman, deserve the highest praise." The Captain seems unable to forgive or forget the Colonel, for he goes for him again when he comes to sum up his treatment in America: "Thus the treatment we received in the United States was on the whole as humanitarian as possible, with the exception of the unworthy Colonel to whom we have referred, who is the only one of whom the appendix to the report of the Navy Department for 1898 makes mention in terms which are entirely incorrect."

FORTY-THIRD INFANTRY AT MANILA.

The transport Meade with the 43d Inf. on board, arrived in Manila Bay Sunday morning, Dec. 31, 1899, after a pleasant voyage from New York lasting some forty-seven days. Describing its experiences, a correspondent of the Boston "Herald" says:

On the following morning, the first day of the new year, the command, with all its baggage, disembarked.

Shortly after noon, the field and staff officers having been furnished mounts, small native horses or ponies, the order to march was given, Col. Murray commanding, and the regiment started on its march through Manila, out to what is called the "firing line."

Officers and men were fully equipped for field service. Col. Murray, as he looked back and surveyed his command, had every reason to feel proud of the regiment, or the ten companies, which had accompanied him half-way around the world to do service in a foreign clime. Of these companies, organized and equipped among the green hills of Vermont 12,000 miles away, but nineteen men were lacking to make up the full quota authorized by law, and only ten men were on the sick list.

The headquarters of the regiment were established on the "firing line," at or near block house No. 5, the same as those occupied by Col. Edwin E. Hardin, of the 29th Inf., U. S. V., whose command was relieved by the advent of the 43d.

This line for the defence of Manila, of which the 43d is a very substantial part, begins at or near the town of Calocan, northerly from Manila some four miles, and extends with a complete chain of troops in a circular line from Manila on the north to the same body of water on the south of the city. Brigade headquarters, Gen. Robert H. Hall, are at the powder house, El Deposito.

The portion of this line allotted to the 43d is estimated to be about one-fourth of its entire length, a distance perhaps a little rising four miles, the twelve companies composing the regiment being distributed from a point near La Loma on the north to San Juan del Monte on the south. It was here, on this line, that the California companies were joined by the rest of the regiment, making for the first time a complete regimental organization under the Colonel Commanding.

Maj. Henry T. Allen, commanding the 3d Battalion, comprising Cos. I, K, L and M, commanded respectively by Capt. Preston, Dow, Prescott and Duncan, was given the right of the line.

The 2d Battalion, commanded by Maj. Lincoln C. Andrews, has the center. This battalion is made up of A, B, C and D Companies, with Capt. Beavers, Hanson, Goldsborough and Folk commanding in the order named.

Cos. E, Capt. Fair; F, Capt. Cooke; G, Capt. Spellman, and H, Capt. Dey, make the 3d Battalion, under command of Maj. John C. Gilmore, Jr. This battalion has the left of the line.

Regimental headquarters are maintained between Cos. B and C. Here are to be found Col. Arthur Murray, commanding the regiment, and his official family of officers, Capt. Tilton, of New York, Adjutant; Capt. Elliott, of California, and 1st Lieut. Donnelly, also of New York, Regimental Commissary. The non-commissioned staff officers are also here, with the clerks and orderlies. The regimental surgeons, Maj. Snyder, Capt. Webb and 1st Lieut. Welch, with the regimental Hospital Stewards and the U. S. A. Hospital Corps, are divided up among the three battalions so that all parts of the command are in direct touch with medical attendance and supplies.

The work of the soldiers on this line of defence, at this time, is neither dangerous nor arduous compared to what it has been along the line previously. The country inland from the line is very thoroughly patrolled for a distance of five or six miles and it is, therefore, comparatively free from hostile insurgents. Occasionally a small band of them will be discovered and routed by a scouting party or patrol, but not frequently. Further inland, however, and to the north and south, there is much more danger.

Outpost guards, or sentries, are maintained by all the companies along this line and not infrequently a shot from the Krag-Jorgensen of the soldiers will be heard at night. These are usually the result of the firing of some overcautious or perhaps nervous guard, at a passing Filipino, or other person, who fails to respond with the promptness required to the challenge of the sentry.

The outposts are instructed to examine, and, if necessary, to search all persons passing the lines in and out of Manila. All weapons used in warfare, ammunition for the same, or other commodities which are used in the manufacture of arms and their propelling force, are treated as contraband of war and are confiscated. Clothing, provisions in quantities, coal oil, matches, salt, medicine and, in fact, everything which is evidently intended for the use of the insurgents, are within the prohibited class.

The life here on the line at this time of the year, under

present circumstances, is not unpleasant. Headquarters camp, block house No. 5, is very picturesquely situated. To the front is a wealth of forest and mountain scenery, while on either side the ridge runs in a northwesterly and southeasterly direction, all more or less wooded, with here and there a level space prepared for the raising of rice. Back of us the church spires, chimneys and other evidences of habitation tell of our proximity to Manila.

We are all living under canvas, our meals being cooked and served in the open. There is an adequate supply of water from springs not a great way from camp, and we are near enough to the United States Commissary Station at Manila to keep in substantial touch with Army rations. The weather, since our arrival, while very warm in the middle of the day, has been delightfully pleasant, especially at night, when the moon has lent its brilliancy to the scene.

The element of danger which we are constantly reminded of, as we go armed everywhere, even to the springs for water, adds, for the most of us, another charm, and taken altogether our first two weeks in the Philippines will be pleasantly remembered.

The health of the command remains good, and the officers and men are in excellent spirits. It is not unlikely that we will have to move from our present position within a day or two, to prepare for active campaigning in the field. Two expeditionary brigades are already organized for field service, one under Brig. Gen. Theodore Schwan, with the 30th and 46th Regiments of Inf., U. S. V., five troops of the 4th U. S. Cav. and a detachment of the 6th U. S. Art. and two companies of Macabebe scouts and another under Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, consisting of the 4th U. S. Inf., the 28th, 38th and 45th U. S. Vol. Inf. Regiments, two companies of the 37th U. S. Vols. and a detachment of the 4th U. S. Art.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

Maj. Albrecht, commander of the Boer Artillery, was asked by the "Deutsche Worte" whether his experience confirmed Herr von Bloch's assertion with regard to the fearful effects of modern guns. In a letter dated Kroonstad, Dec. 17, after the battle of Colenso, Albrecht says:

"What does Bloch say? A modern shell throws over a thousand pieces? What rubbish. I wish that Russia would send me some of those shells. What we have here won't even always obey us, but what the English have are bad beyond description. Out of a hundred shells not ten burst, and even these make more noise than they do damage. The day before yesterday about 25,000 English with over 50 guns stood against us 13,000 Boers. I cannot give the accurate numbers, for I am to-day already on my way back to the Modder River, from where I came on the 12th with half of my artillery. But I can well say that we did not lose more than 100 men, among them about three dozen killed. To about 1,000 English shells about 12 men were killed, and 30 or 40 wounded, for the rest was done by rifles. Our Boer Artillery was by no means as successful as I had anticipated before the war. Certainly our people shoot splendidly; but there is a great difference between a gun and a rifle. The English must have suffered heavy losses, but I know that I, with my artillery, had only a slight share in it, although we fired about 400 shells. I leave it open whether our artillery disabled in all 100 men. The riflemen disabled in 10 minutes 10 times more than our artillery did sometimes in 10 hours. Artillery in defence does not seem to be destined to play a brilliant part, and as regards the attack, its use consists chiefly in intimidating the enemy, so that the attacking body can advance under its protection. The real decision lies in close fighting. The battles of Magersfontein and Colenso were decided within 10 minutes. Within five minutes Buller had lost 11 guns."

"He who is least nervous is victorious—of this I am firmly convinced. Of course, in close fighting many more soldiers are now disabled than formerly, but the massacre is therefore of shorter duration. No body of troops marches straight on, as on the drill ground, against the enemy and lets itself be simply shot down. Not even the English do this. According to my conviction, war is nowadays more murderous than formerly."

CHRISTMAS ON THE SHERMAN.

A correspondent of the "Pittsburg Dispatch" in a letter from Manila under date of Jan. 14 as to how those journeying to the Philippines on the transport Sherman spent Christmas, says: "Almost at sunrise the bustle began—getting things in shape for the festivities. The shelter awning of the spacious spar deck was raised a dozen feet and the deck cleared. A greased pole was placed in position, one of the hatches was given a padded floor and padded railing, apples were tied to strings, and a stage, complete with curtain, lime-lights and 'appropriate decorations,' was constructed."

"At 6 o'clock mass was celebrated by Chaplain McKinnan, followed by Presbyterian services by Chaplain Groves. Ten o'clock was the hour for the opening of festivities, and before 9 'every seat was taken.' A more grotesque, more unique assemblage could scarcely be imagined. The spectacle of 700 men, perched in 700 different ways in 700 different places, like so many birds in a tree, was worth going 5,000 miles at sea to see. The morning programme consisted of wrestling, races, apple-eating contest, walking greased pole and rigging climbing. That it was thoroughly enjoyable was manifested by the 'never-ceasing rounds of applause.' In the afternoon occurred an athletic contest, in which there were bouts for heavyweight, middleweight and bantamweight championships and other tests of fistic prowess. No regular gloves could be found, and a pair had to be improvised. They looked like sofa pillows, but nevertheless there were some healthy blows, and for awhile there were all kinds of excitement—indeed, at times the referee and ring managers—boat and army officers—were in imminent danger of annihilation—but luckily they proved masters of the occasion and made everybody happy by distributing \$85 in prizes, donated by the passengers. The 'great event' was reserved for the night—a minstrel show. The stage was on the port side of the vessel, just beneath the cabin deck. It was elevated, decorated and brilliantly illuminated. The audience was even more grotesque than during the day, for now the ship's crew was added."

"When the sliding curtain was 'slid' it revealed a semicircle, with regulation interlocutor, end-men and 'chair warmers,' to say nothing of a Theodore Thomas orchestra of three pieces—two Assistant Paymasters and an Army Surgeon."

"There was an opening address by a colored officer—Capt. Hamilton Blunt, of the 49th Vol. Regiment; also an original recitation by Prof. Hyland Kirk, of Washington, D. C. The end-men were four members (colored) of the 49th and were immense—fully as clever as

90 per cent. of their 'professional' brothers. There were several very capable songs, also several equally capable exhibitions of buck and wing dancing, a couple of specialty acts, and a grand finale of cake-walking."

"The show was a hit and the audience almost tore the awnings off with wild outbursts of enthusiastic approbation. A more appreciative, more demonstrative assemblage never assembled, and I thought at the time—what would the professional actor give to always have such an appreciative audience?"

"The bills announced that carriages could be ordered for 10.30, and it was just that hour that the show ended, concluding one of the most memorable Christmas-masses ever enjoyed by Americans. It was proposed to repeat the minstrel show at Guam, but on account of measles aboard boat we were not permitted to land."

NARROW ESCAPE OF PHILIPPINE SOLDIERS.

The Manila "Freedom" of Dec. 21 describes the loss of a casco while on the way to Orani in tow of the Quartermaster's launch Seattle, and the narrow escape of the crew and passengers from a watery grave. The casco carried Col. Craig, Capt. Craven, Capt. Rumboldt, 1st Lieut. Williams-Foote, and a detachment of forty-one soldiers from Co. G, 32d U. S. Vol. Inf. The cargo consisted of rations, ammunition, and the camp equipment of the troops. Ten natives, three of whom were women, were on board the casco.

The party left the wharf at 9 o'clock on the morning of Dec. 19. There was only a slight swell at that time, but as the tow approached the open sea the wind freshened and became a gale. Capt. Berker, of the Seattle, realizing the danger, made all haste possible. The heavy pounding of the waves started the seams of the frail casco and water soon poured in in torrents. All hands were put to bailing, using wooden ration boxes for the purpose.

As the water gained headway the cargo was thrown overboard to lighten her, the men working hard at bailing at the same time, handicapped by the rolling of the clumsy vessel. The launch captain saw that it was no longer a question of saving the casco, but of saving the men aboard her. To slacken the towline meant to swamp her in the trough of the sea. The only way to transfer her passengers and crew was to back up, take a squad aboard the launch, and then steam ahead in time to keep the casco head on to the sea.

Twice in doing this the towline fouled the screw, and Capt. Berker gave an exhibition of nerve by sliding down the rope, under water, and releasing it, the second dive exhausting him so that he fell unconscious on reaching the deck.

All crossed from the casco in safety by leaping across to the launch, except two Chinese cooks in the service of the company, who weakened at the critical moment and jumped too late. They sank as they struck the water and were not seen again. The soldiers had divested themselves of their arms and outer clothing. When the last man was aboard the launch the casco was awash with the waves.

The launch left her and steamed for Manila. She got in long after taps had sounded, but the boys of Battery C, 6th U. S. Art., at San Fernando station, turned out hospitably to welcome their shipwrecked comrades. Most of the latter wore only their thin underclothing, and were shivering from the chill night wind. Battery C and Co. M, of the 20th U. S. Inf., provided them with hot coffee and a good supper, and took care of them till morning.

A passing vessel reported next day that the abandoned casco had been seen floating about level with the water, kept up by the buoyancy of the wood and bamboo footway. The Seattle was sent out to save her if possible.

BOUNTY FOR DEWEY'S FLEET.

The United States Court of Claims on Feb. 26 rendered an opinion on the claim of Admiral Dewey, his officers and men, for naval bounty under Section 4,635 of the Revised Statutes, for the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898, the court holding that the claimant has a right to recover \$100 for each person on board the enemy's ships. This decision is based on the ground that the American fleet was superior to the Spanish fleet, excluding the shore batteries, the torpedoes and the mines in Manila Bay. Admiral Dewey's claim was for \$200 for each man belonging to the enemy's fleet, including the supporting shore batteries, mines and torpedoes. Under the decision Admiral Dewey is personally entitled to \$9,570.

The principal question involved was whether, in determining the enemy's force, the supporting shore batteries, mines and torpedoes should be included. The statute provides that a bounty shall be paid by the United States for each person on board any ship or vessel of war belonging to an enemy at the beginning of an engagement, which is sunk or otherwise destroyed in such engagement by any ship or vessel belonging to the United States, or which it may be necessary to destroy in consequence of injuries sustained in action, \$100 if the enemy's vessel was of inferior force, and \$200 if of equal or superior force, to be divided among the officers and crew in the same manner as prize money.

In his brief, counsel for the Admiral said that the number of officers and men on the vessels of the United States in the battle was 1,836; that the complement of the Spanish vessels taking part in the battle was 2,037, and that several of the enemy's vessels had on board a number considerably in excess of their complement, making the actual number on the Spanish fleet 2,973. The total number of men on board the vessels of the enemy which were destroyed, including two torpedo boats, is given as 1,914. Taking into consideration the guns at Corregidor, El Fraile and other forts at the entrance of the Bay, and those at Manila and Cavite, and the torpedoes and mines in the entrance of the bay, it was contended by counsel for Admiral Dewey that the enemy's force was superior to the vessels of the United States.

The Government insisted that the statute failed to provide for the contingency of co-operation by land batteries with the naval forces destroyed, and that the court was powerless to supply the omission.

The court held that the law applied only to the force of the vessels engaged in the action, and that in this instance, taking the number and character of the vessels into account, the strength of the batteries on board, and all other matters which properly go to the determination of the actual fighting strength of the two opposing fleets, the United States was the superior.

It is understood that counsel for Admiral Dewey will take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Secretary Root made an able argument before the Military Committee of the House in support of his reorganization bill on Feb. 27. Of the staff features of the bill the Secretary said:

"I think the change will break up and prevent the tendency to bureaucratic government, of which there is always danger. When a permanent body separated for life from the remainder of the Army is placed in control of the great and powerful departments on which the efficiency of the Army depend, I think it will increase the efficiency of both of the line and the staff by breaking down the division between them, by giving to each a more intimate and personal knowledge and appreciation of the difficulties and the needs of the other, by creating a larger body of all around men trained in every branch of the service and competent for any command, instead of men who have been trained in one branch only and having but a theoretical knowledge of the other branches. I think it is fairer toward the line; and, perhaps more important still, it will do away with the feelings that have undoubtedly existed throughout the line that the staff constitutes a privileged class distinct from the line, and the natural object of criticism and faultfinding.

"I think the men who come into the staff from the line will bring in vitality and new ideas, and the men who go back to the line from the staff will carry with them instruction and kindly judgment.

"The provision which permits the President to terminate a detail to the staff is of the highest importance. It is most important in its application to the most important positions, those of the chiefs of the several staff corps and bureaus. Nothing could be more impractical than the present permanent tenure of the chief of the bureau. The President, as Commander-in-Chief, is responsible for the efficiency of the Army. In time of war he is expected by the country to produce results by its use. He can determine who shall command the armies; he can change Generals in command as often as he chooses; he can try first one and then another, and another, without limit, until he finds the man competent for the hour and the duty; but he is absolutely powerless as to the heads of these great departments which organize and assemble and feed and clothe and transport and arm and equip and care for the Army.

"Victory or defeat is organized in the staff departments before a shot is fired. Inefficiency in them means necessary disaster at the beginning, and the expenditure of countless treasure and the sacrifice of countless lives. Yet no matter how plainly inadequate to the task the head of one of these departments may be, the President is powerless to make a change unless the officer commits some distinct and heinous offence upon which he can be court-martialed and dismissed the service. Clearly this ought to be changed, and the President should be empowered to command this part of the Army just as fully as he can command the soldiers in the field. Great care has been taken in this provision to protect the personal rights of the present incumbents of these staff offices. I believe that it has been done. I am glad to know that the great majority of them consider that it has been done, and are satisfied to accept this change cheerfully and with public spirit. I understand that there are a few—and they are a very few—who are dissatisfied. Their opposition is purely personal.

"It is the same kind of opposition which has for years set to work to undermine, retard and defeat every attempt at improving Army organization. No improvement was ever suggested in any system which did not find opposition from some one who wanted to be let alone, but public considerations should prevail over personal considerations; the efficiency of the service is more important than the contentment of individuals. I hope it will be long before we have another war, but when war comes—and, as General Sherman once said, it always comes unexpectedly—the people of the United States want an organization which will organize and arm and equip and clothe and feed and give medical attendance to our young men in the camp and on the battlefield with the utmost possible efficiency; that will save them from all avoidable confusion, mistake, disease and death. The subject is too grave to be treated in a narrow and personal way. I think the overwhelming opinion of the Army and the common sense of the American people is in favor of this plan, practical improvement in organization."

To make plainer section 12, concerning which we made an explanation last week, Mr. Root said: "I suggest that there be added to the section the words, 'But this section shall not be deemed to authorize the abolition of any corps or department or its merger with any other corps or department.' This section is not designed to affect the substance of any of the bureaus or corps, but to enable the great variety of little questions between them which cannot possibly be settled in Congress to be settled as a matter of administration in the War Department. Shall the Ordnance or the Quartermaster's or the Commissary Department furnish the knives and forks? Shall the Commissary of Subsistence ship the goods that he buys to their destination or shall the Quartermaster ship them? Shall the electrical appliances in our fortifications be provided by the engineers or by the ordnance?" The Secretary explained that his bill was carefully framed to avoid raising the question of the size of the Army, which, it is understood, Congress is not now ready to discuss, and its provisions are made applicable to an Army of whatever size Congress may determine upon when it comes to deal with that subject.

As to the provision for promotion by selection, he said: "The only objections to the proposed measure are that there may be favoritism in the selections and that jealousies and heartburnings may be caused. The impartiality of the selection is safeguarded by the provision of the bill that the promotion shall be made from a list of three officers selected from the grade from which the promotion is to be made by a board of officers of superior rank convened for that purpose and sworn to make the selection according to the merit and fitness of the candidate as shown by his service records. From these three the President is to make the nomination, which has again to pass the ordeal of confirmation by the Senate. I have no fears that the officers of the Army of high rank who will constitute the boards of selection will fail to observe the obligation of their oaths, or will be guilty of injustice to their junior officers by recommending any one for promotion over his fellows except upon the ground of conspicuous merit, or that the President and the Senate will violate the plain requirements of the law and make the selection from among the three names presented upon any other ground.

"The officers of the Army have its efficiency and honor and justice to their fellows more deeply at heart than any one else in the world, and this bill puts in their hands the power and imposes upon them the solemn duty of confining these promotions strictly within the lines of justice. This provision substitutes the record of an officer's service for the examination which is made the test

of appointment and promotion in the Civil Service. This is right, because the officer's whole life is one continual service examination; he is always under the eyes of his superior officers, and his service record states the results of that examination and is the true test of his efficiency and capacity."

This is all true, and at the same time there is much distrust of the system of selection. Among those who have given expression to this feeling is a Captain of Cavalry, who says, in a letter we have received:

"It is evident that 'pull,' social and political, will under this law have a greater and more pernicious might than ever before; and that favoritism in all its forms will be set actively to work. Many officers, indeed, the large majority, who have no 'pull' will see their last and only hope put mercilessly to death, and, after reaching the grade of Captain, will have nothing more to encourage devotion to duty."

With reference to the staff features of the bill, this correspondent says: "It seems to me that the measure, so far as it relates to the staff, would be excellent, provided all details made to the staff should be based on a crucial examination in which all officers were permitted to compete. This examination should be extensive in scope and should embrace those subjects that related to the duties of the place sought after, and tended directly to equip the officers for their efficient discharge."

Another officer says:

"The main objection to the Secretary's plan is based on equity and justice. There are at least 50 officers of the grades mentioned who, without fault on their part, in fact, against their dearest wishes have not heard a shot fired in the Spanish and Philippine wars. Many of these have long served on the frontier; have been in many Indian campaigns and battles, have won distinction, and received honorable wounds. In May, June and July, 1898, many of these exerted themselves to the utmost and left no means untried to get to Cuba and Puerto Rico. In the summer and fall of 1899, they renewed their efforts to get to the Philippines. Some begged to command companies in the Volunteer regiments then organized. But to their bitter grief and disappointment all was without avail. Should not justice cry out against any attempt to rob even one of those fifty of his right to promotion as secured by existing laws? Who has demonstrated superiority over men whom fate has denied all opportunity to show themselves?"

"Again, there are hundreds in the line, who have during many years of faithfulness to every duty demonstrated 'marked ability' in all the grades they have filled. Whether in garrison or in the field, these men have won the praise of every superior who had knowledge of them. The Spanish and Philippine wars brought opportunities of higher rank long desired by all. But as such opportunities were very limited in number, few were fortunate in securing them. The rest, though disappointed, cheerfully and hopefully did their duty in their narrow but all important spheres of action, and by their ability, devotion and gallantry, commanded the admiration of the civilized world. Many were killed or died of disease. Many will carry honorable scars to their graves; many are broken in health. All showed marked ability as far as opportunity permitted; any would doubtless have done honor to the place of Major, Lieutenant Colonel or Colonel; and many to that of General. As Lieutenants are not immediately affected by the bill, the vast majority of these devoted patriots were only Captains. How many of these will be deprived of their sacred rights to promotion by the Secretary's plan?"

"A few of their brothers, more fortunate, were in 1898 and 1899 made Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and were well worthy of all they got. But will any maintain that the hundreds compelled to remain in their old grades, were less worthy? I think not. These higher places, however, offer larger opportunities for distinguished service, and will doubtless be ably filled to the credit of the Army and the advantage of the country. All honor to those who faithfully use these opportunities. May they all be Generals.

"But to reward them, how unjust, how cruel, it would be to punish hundreds who are equally worthy, and who would have eagerly faced death to enjoy like opportunities.

"As in most cases exceptional distinction depends largely on opportunity; it should be rewarded in some way that will work injury to none. Such way can surely be found, and will be more gratifying to the deserving, who, just as brave, will not relish advancement that brings injustice to others.

"Under existing law, no officer can be Major without passing an examination that is satisfactory to the War Department. If necessary, make the examination more exacting and amend the law and have it apply to the places of Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. This will surely be effectual, and infinitely better than oppressing hundreds of officers against whom nothing can be brought but lack of opportunity, and who if condemned to be overlaughed may remain in lower grades till hope and ambition are dead, and usefulness wholly destroyed.

"Furthermore, a good army depends on the average efficiency of its entire corps of officers, much more than upon shining merit of the few. The greater the average excellence, the more numerous, also, will be the instances of exceptional brilliancy. Cherish, then, average excellence by every just means. For each and every officer, let there be fixed by law some sure and substantial reward of such nature as to call forth his best seal and energy.

"A Colonelcy in the line, the reward fixed by the existing law, is none too liberal, and should be secured against all attempts at its destruction. I would suggest that there are in the Regular Army fifteen places of general officers, and many staff places of Major, Lieu-

tenant Colonel, and Colonel, all of which might be utilized to reward distinguished merit.

"Is not the plan of the Secretary open to censure much akin to that which has been so often heaped upon the naval law which allowed worthy officers to be jumped by their brothers?"

"The evils pointed out are immediate; but should the bill become law, similar evils will attend it forever.

"In another part of your review, you said that favoritism and pull are eliminated by the bill. As far as law can remove such dangers, this is true. But does not all experience show that those twin evils are more mighty than law?"

Secretary Root also made a strong argument in favor of the artillery feature of his bill, this being based upon the obvious necessity for an increase of the artillery. He stated that he did not think the increase asked for was all that we should have, adding: "But it is as many as we can ask you to authorize now without bringing up the question of the size of the Army. When you come to consider that question, if you determine that the Army should be increased, you would probably then consider the question of a still further increase of the artillery. The increase now provided for by the bill will, if authorized, be taken from the other arms of the service; that is to say, instead of recruiting the other arms of the service up to their full strength, 1,900 less would be recruited in the infantry and cavalry and 1,900 more in the artillery each year, and the increase is possibly as great as can be made to advantage before Congress will have had abundance of time to consider the question of a further increase, because it would not do to take in a great mass of untrained troops and unskilled officers in one body; the increase should be gradual, as officers and men can be absorbed into the artillery force and at the same time instructed in their duties."

The artillery seem to prefer to take their chances with the artillery bill now before Congress. As one of our artillery correspondents says, "Let the artillery bill alone and let it stand on its own bottom, instead of including it in the Army reorganization bill. If left alone the artillery bill will have no difficulty in being adopted. The men are needed for coast defence; every one admits that. No artillery officer wants their bill to affect any other arm of the service, and it doesn't. Therefore, it should be kept separate."

Notwithstanding the fact that his bill is being strongly antagonized by officers of the staff stationed in Washington, the Secretary is working hard to obtain successful legislation in the matter and is of the opinion that the bill will be passed by both Houses of Congress during the present session. Never since the Burnside bill was defeated has there been a bill proposed which carried such radical legislation for the Regular Army of the United States. It is only natural, considering the important changes which this bill will make if it becomes a law, that it should receive opposition. In the first place, objection is made by staff officers to the system of detail.

Section 6 of Act of March 2, 1899, provides:

"That the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments shall consist of the number of officers now in those Departments, respectively: Provided, That vacancies in the grade of Major occurring in either Department shall hereafter be filled by Captains in the line of the Army; and provided further, That all such Captains who have evinced marked aptitude in the command of troops shall be reported by their regimental commanders to the War Department and shall be entitled to compete for any such vacancy under such system of examination as the President shall prescribe."

It seems to us that this method of selecting officers for staff appointments should be applied to the selection of officers for staff detail as provided in the Secretary's bill.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 15.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

The appearance of the above general order in which the War Department announces the names of officers and enlisted men who have distinguished themselves by "especially meritorious acts and conduct in service" since the 1st of November, 1897, caused no little disappointment to the officers who participated in the campaign in Cuba and the battles before Santiago. An examination of the list shows that in the historic actions of El Caney and San Juan Hill on July 1, 1898, in which the heroic conduct of officers and men added imperishable lustre to the annals of the Regular Army only six Regular officers, four of them Chaplains, performed "especially meritorious acts" worthy of being mentioned in a general order. It is incredible that in the battles referred to not a single officer is found worthy of mention for distinguished or conspicuous gallantry and the conclusion is irresistible that somebody, in compiling the order, has blundered. Certain it is that the instances were many in which individual officers performed acts of heroism that entitle them to that humble reward—mention in orders. Equally certain it is that such cases were mentioned in official reports of the Regimental, Brigade and Division Commanders and thus brought to the notice of the War Department. It is true that a list of recommendations for brevets was prepared by the Department more than a year ago and sent by the President to the Senate, but they failed of confirmation and the "consciousness of duty well performed" is the only reward the officers who led their men up the slopes of San Juan Hill or against the stone fort of El Caney have received. Not an officer of the gallant 6th, 15th or 24th Inf. which led the assault on San Juan, nor of the Cavalry division, nor of the 7th or 12th at Caney, none of the 9th, 10th, 16th, 21st, 22d or 25th, all of which bore a prominent and most honorable part in the day's fight are found worthy of mention! Whatever meritorious work the Chaplains mentioned performed—and it is not to be denied that their work was meritorious—there certainly were many others whose names have appeared from time to time in correspondents' letters and magazine articles and who fully earned the right of being mentioned in general or-

ders. Now, when appointments to the staff are made upon merit as ascertained by examining boards and when a bill is by the Secretary of War submitted to Congress making every third promotion among the field officers of the line of the Army, not by seniority, but by merit, the value of distinguished service as evidenced by "mention in orders" will be of prime importance and no officer should allow an injustice by omission or otherwise, to be done without effort, on his part, to correct it. So far as it goes, General Orders No. 15 is well enough, but as a contribution to the official history of the Spanish-American War, it is incomplete, unsatisfactory and disappointing. **ONE WHO WAS THERE.**

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Congress has at last settled down to the consideration of matters of the greatest importance to the Army and Navy. With the introduction, last week, of the Army bill prepared by the Secretary of War, an impetus was given to the work, not only of the Military Committee, but also to the Naval Committees of both houses. The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has cleared its docket of the large bunch of appointments and promotions with which it was faced a week ago, and a report has been made in most of the cases. This committee has been recently dealing with the somewhat difficult question of establishing a corps of Army nurses separate and distinct from the Medical Department, and under the control of a female nurse chosen on account of her special adaptability for the position. The bill is opposed by the Surgeon General of the Army and also by a majority of the members of the Military Committee. Hearings were allowed to the nurses, however, and it is barely possible that a report will be made next week. Some little consideration has been given by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to the Army bill. As has been stated here this bill does not entirely meet with the approval of the majority of the committee, and it will certainly be reported with several amendments. Our Washington correspondent has interviewed several members of this committee on the bill, and for the most part they have expressed themselves as being opposed to the measure as it now stands.

In the House Committee on Military Affairs the Army bill is meeting with more favor, and, although there are some sections which will be modified before a favorable report will be made, it is believed that for the most part the measure is satisfactory to this committee. The Secretary of War appeared before the committee on Feb. 27, and in a very strong speech advocated the bill prepared under his direction to which we refer elsewhere. A favorable report has been made on the House bill providing for the assignment of Chaplains to regiments and also giving the rank of Major General to the Adjutant General of the Army. It seems to be universally considered most necessary that the increased rank be given to this officer, and it seems more than possible the bill will pass both houses this session. As will be remembered, a bill providing for the change passed the House last session, but was never voted upon in the Senate.

The Secretary of the Navy, Admiral Dewey and Rear Admiral Crowninshield appeared before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives on Feb. 27. The main topic considered was the increase of the Navy. The Secretary referred to the changed condition of the country owing to its increased territorial possessions, especially in the Orient; called attention to Mr. Olney's recent article in the "Atlantic Monthly" as evidence of the recognition, even on the part of conservative men, of the necessity of a large, permanent increase of the naval establishment. While the Naval Appropriation bill is larger than usual, the Secretary did not think it was larger than the interests of the service demanded, nor than the country at large not only anticipated, but desired. He said that in his recommendation of three very large cruisers, three cruisers of the "Olympia" type, and twelve gunboats, he reflected the judgment of the chiefs of the bureaus, who constitute the Board on Construction, and, he thought, the sentiment of the Navy at large. His recommendation would have included also three battleships but for the fact that the three authorized last year are waiting the action of Congress permitting their immediate construction. The three large cruisers recommended are practically battleships.

Admiral Dewey, who was exceedingly interesting to the committee, cordially approved the recommendations of the Secretary. He spoke of the necessity of a large naval force in the Orient, as the means of commanding the respect and encouraging the trade of the people there. His opinion was that more battleships are desirable, and that as between three more battleships and the small gunboats, preference should be given to the battleships, especially as some gunboats have recently been transferred to the Navy from the Army.

The Secretary referred to the necessity of more officers of the Navy to meet the increase in the number of ships, and recommended that the number of cadets at the Academy be increased, as the facilities there are ample for a larger number. He said that he had recommended two years ago that the course which is now six years—four years at the Academy and two years at sea—be reduced to four years, as this would increase the number of cadets 50 per cent. As, however, this had not met with the approval of Congress, he renewed the recommendation which he had made at the same time, that at the end of a cadet's four years at the Academy the member of Congress should appoint another cadet without reducing the course of the cadet at sea, or else the senators should have the privilege of appointing cadets, either of which would largely increase the number.

The sheathing of the bottom of ships was somewhat discussed. Admiral Dewey expressed the opinion that sheathing was a protection in case of running on rocks, and also kept the bottom clean, so that docking was not so often necessary. He approved of sheathing, unless it should appear, as he had been advised, by one of his officers, that it was difficult to keep the sheathing tight, and thus prevent the getting in of water and the rusting of the inside iron bottom of the ship. He referred to Constructor Capps, who had served in the Philippines, as having made a careful study of the question, and as favoring sheathing.

The question of emergency funds for the islands was discussed, and some reference was made to the new buildings at the Academy, and to the matter of building ships in the Navy Yards instead of by contract.

The Senate has passed the following bills: Authorizing the printing of 2,000 copies of the publications of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department; granting to the State of Wyoming 50,000 acres of land to aid in the enlargement and maintenance of the Wyoming State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; granting an increase of pension of \$50 a month to the widow of Robert H. Olney, late Colonel of the 10th U. S. Inf.; to the widow of Henry M. Black, late Colonel, U. S. A.; to the widow of Samuel D. Sturgis, late Brig-

adier General, U. S. V.; the widow of William A. Kirkland, late Rear Admiral, U. S. N.; granting an increase of pension of \$30 a month to the widow of James R. Kelly, late Captain 3d Art., U. S. A., S. 2931, an act to incorporate the American National Red Cross and for other purposes; granting an increase of pension of \$40 a month to Julia M. Edie, widow of John R. Edie, late Captain, Ordnance Department, U. S. A.

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs has reported favorably S. 2055, for the promotion and retirement of P. A. Surg. John F. Bransford, U. S. N. They have also submitted a report to accompany S. 403 for the relief of Theodore J. Arms, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N.

The Senate Committee on Commerce have reported with amendments S. 727 to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports and seamen for Government use when necessary. A report will be presented at a later day.

The Senate has postponed indefinitely the following bills, which were reported adversely by the Committee on Military Affairs: S. 1260, to enable the President to restore 2d Lieut. Henry Oasian Flipper, U. S. A., to duty, rank and status in the Army; S. 2502, for the establishment of a general depot of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army at Omaha, Neb.; S. 2394, to authorize the President to place Samuel E. St. Onge Chaplain on the retired list of the Army with the rank of Captain.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs recommend the passage of S. 1475, for the establishment of a military post near Sheridan, Wyo. The bill has also been reported favorably in the House.

The Senate has received a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of Feb. 21, a report made by Paymr. W. B. Wilcox and Naval Cadet L. R. Sargent, on a trip through the Island of Luzon. One thousand copies have been ordered printed.

Mr. Davis submitted in the Senate an amendment to the Army bill extending the provisions of an act entitled "An act granting extra pay to officers and enlisted men of U. S. Volunteers," approved Jan. 12, 1890, to all regimental and company officers and enlisted men who served in the Volunteer Army of the United States during the war with Spain.

Mr. Chandler submitted to the Senate an amendment as follows to S. 728, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service: "Provided furthermore, That whenever forces of the Navy and Revenue Cutter Service shall be serving together, pursuant to law, the combined force shall be under the command of the senior Naval officer present, and no provision of this act shall be construed as giving any officer of the Revenue Cutter Service military or other control, at any time, over the vessels, officers or men of the Naval service."

The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce report favorably H. R. 5490, to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service.

The House Committee on the Library have reported favorably H. R. 6240, appropriating \$5,000 for the preparation of plans or designs for a memorial or statue of General Ulysses S. Grant.

The following petitions have been received and referred to their appropriate committees: In the Senate: By Mr. Perkins, a petition of the Chamber of Commerce, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the artillery force of the United States Army. By Mr. Gallinger, a petition of Post No. 7, Department of New Hampshire, G. A. R., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the detail of active and retired officers of the Army and Navy to assist in military instruction in public schools. By Mr. Platt, of New York, petition of the Mayor, Aldermen and City Council of New York, praying that the building of the proposed twelve new gunboats and six cruisers be done at the Navy Yards of the country and particularly at the New York Navy Yard. Resolutions of the Medical Association of Georgia, asking that the Surgeon General of the United States have the rank and pay of Major General. Resolutions of San Francisco, Cal., Chamber of Commerce calling for an increase in coast artillery. Resolution of the employees of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, advocating the building of Naval vessels at the Navy Yards. By Mr. Naphe, resolutions of Boston Lodge No. 264, machinists and employees of Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, for the construction of gunboats and cruisers in the several Navy Yards of the Government. Also, resolution of the Boston (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce relative to coast artillery.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has completed that portion of the Naval Appropriation Bill relating to the improvements at the Naval Academy. The provisions are as follows: For the construction at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., of a building suitable for use as cadet's headquarters, not to exceed \$2,500,000, including architect's fees and the pay of the clerk of the works and inspection, \$350,000. To continue construction at the Naval Academy of a line of sea wall, piling, dredging and filling in, \$200,000. For piling and making foundations for buildings adjoining the power house, \$50,000. For renovating and restoring, as a residence for the superintendent, of the Colonial and Historical Building, now used as a library at the Naval Academy, \$25,000. Relaying walks, \$2,500. For grading, paving and electric wiring, \$50,000. In all the appropriation for the Naval Academy amounts to the sum of \$677,500. The liberality of the appropriation is greatly due to the work of Representative Mudd.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. R. 94—Mr. Depew: Relating to military badges.

S. 3319: Relating to the administration of law and justice in the Navy.

S. 3328—Mr. Perkins (and H. R. 8979): To authorize the President to appoint and retire Richard Henry Savage with the rank and grade of Major.

S. 3330—Mr. Depew: To establish the University of the United States.

S. 3333—Mr. Cullom: Authorizing Hugh T. Reed to be placed on the Army retired list with the rank of Captain.

S. 3371—Mr. Penrose: That all commissioned officers of the Navy with creditable records who served during the Civil War, and who were placed on the retired list prior to March 3, 1890, in the grades lower than that of Rear Admiral, shall be advanced on the retired list to the rank of the next higher grade then existing. Section 2. That all commissioned officers of the Navy with creditable records who served during the Civil War and who were placed on the retired list prior to June 30, 1890, shall receive the same pay, under like conditions, as the commissioned officers of the Navy of the same grades who have been retired since June 30, 1890; provided, that this shall apply to officers of the grade of Commodore, and that nothing in this act shall operate to reduce the pay of any officer now on the retired list of the Navy. Section 3. That this act shall take effect June 30, 1890.

Con. Res. 24—Mr. Bull: That there be printed 17,000 copies of the report of the cruise of the U. S. Revenue cutter Bear and the Overland Expedition for the relief of the whalers in the Arctic Ocean from Nov. 27, 1897, to Sept. 13, 1898, being Treasury document numbered 2101. Division of Revenue Cutter Service: 10,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, 5,000 for the use of the Senate, and 2,000 for the use of the Division of Revenue Cutter Service, Treasury Department.

H. J. Res. 188—Mr. Bull: Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cause to be struck bronze medals commemorating the naval battle of Santiago and to distribute such medals to the officers and men of the ships of the North Atlantic Squadron, and appropriating \$20,000 for the purpose.

H. R. 6498: To increase the pension of Mrs. Helen G. Helmer, widow of Capt. R. G. Helmer, Co. A, 1st U. S. Inf.

H. R. 8877—Mr. Clayton: Granting extra pay to officers of the Spanish-American war not having received any benefit from previous acts passed for the purpose.

H. R. 8887—Mr. Bull: Gives compensation to Capt. E. St. John Greble and other officers and men of Light Battery F, 2d Art., for losses suffered by the burning of their stables at Fort Adams, R. I., Dec. 19, 1898, while they were in Cuba. The bill gives to Capt. Greble \$7,591.10; to Capt. A. C. Taylor, \$5,004.00; to Capt. M. Gray Zallinski, \$1,462; to Capt. George F. Barney, \$505; to Capt. E. W. Hubbard, \$797.65; to Capt. John C. W. Brooks, \$3,405; to Lieut. Dwight E. Aultman, \$2,786.50; and lesser amounts to a number of enlisted men, making a total of \$23,259.50.

H. R. 8913—Mr. Tongue: Extending the privilege of bounty land to persons who served in the Indian wars of the United States subsequent to March 3, 1855.

H. R. 8915—Mr. Allen: Provides that the number of Chaplains, both Regular and Volunteer, shall be equal to the number of regiments in the service, the status of Chaplains in the Regular Army being in no wise disturbed, save as provided for in the following section, and the Volunteer Chaplains to hold their commissions during the continuance of their respective regiments in the service. Sec. 2. That the pay and allowances of all Chaplains shall be computed, as in the case of all other officers, according to length of service, and shall be that of their rank in the Army. Sec. 3. That this act, being an emergency act, shall be in effect on and after its passage.

H. R. 8925—Mr. Hull: That the President may detail as Adjutant General of the District of Columbia militia any retired officer of the Army who may be nominated to the President by the Brigadier General commanding the District of Columbia militia, said retired officer while so detailed to have the active service pay and allowances of his rank.

H. R. 8957—Mr. Clayton, of New York: To provide for increasing the military establishment of the United States in time of war; to provide for the organization, the equipment, and service of the National Guard, and for other purposes. Provides for a Volunteer Army to be maintained only upon a declaration of war, and to be disbanded when the war is over. It provides that retired officers of the Regular Army may be employed and detailed for duty as recruiting, issuing, and disbursing officers as far as may be necessary, and when thus employed these officers shall receive the pay and allowances of officers on active service. The officers of the Volunteer Army shall be appointed by the Governors, National Guardsmen being given the preference. Governors may, with the consent of the President, appoint Regulars as field officers to the extent of one officer for each regiment. General officers, staff officers and aids for the Volunteer Army shall be appointed by the President from Regular officers and officers who have served in the N. G. or the Volunteers. Officers of the Regular Army appointed in the Volunteer Army shall be entitled to retain their rank in the Regular Army. Volunteer officers may be ordered before boards for examination and discharged for incompetency. The organization of the Volunteers, their pay, regulations, etc., shall conform to those of the Regular Army. Sections 17 to 48 provide for a reorganization of the militia; \$1,000,000 is to be annually appropriated for the militia enlistment in the N. G., are to be for three years. The President is authorized when necessary to call on the militia, issuing his orders to the Governors or direct their period of service, not to exceed six months, their service to be within the United States or in the enemy's country to repel an invasion. All property they carry into the service is to be paid for annual inspections and musters are provided for at least two days for small arms practice and camp duty for at least seven days. National Guardsmen are, upon the application of Governors to be permitted to camp in or near a fort and to drill with its guns. The other sections provide for the administration of the affairs of the National Guard in conformity with the methods of the Regular service.

H. R. 8958—Mr. Bell: For the relief of certain United States Volunteer soldiers in the war with Spain.

H. R. 9046—Mr. Lester: To authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all just claims against the United States for private property taken and used in the military service within the limits of the United States during the war with Spain. Claims not presented before Jan. 1, 1901, shall be barred. Claimants not satisfied with the decision of the Secretary are authorized to go to the Court of Claims.

WOMAN'S ARMY AND NAVY LEAGUE.

A meeting of the Woman's Army and Navy League was held on Feb. 26 in Washington. Rear Adm. Higginson spoke, endorsing the plan of the League to take up the financial support of the club for enlisted men, established about a year ago at 38 I street, N. W. He congratulated the League on having in Miss L. H. Chase, superintendent of the club, such a motherly and tactful woman to look out for the boys in blue. Mr. Wm. B. Miller, secretary of the international committee of the Y. M. C. A., spoke on the duty of all patriotic women to look out for the enlisted man, who, when on liberty, needs the restraining help of Christian environment. He described the good results of the Sailors' Rest near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and hoped that eventually similar "Rests" or "Homes" would be established in cities near navy yards and military posts. Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, U. S. A., lately arrived from the Philippine Islands, expressed the hope that a soldiers' club might be established in Manila. He also spoke of the need of an increase in the number of Army chaplains. "The field," he said, "is great, and preaching is the smallest part of our work. Miss Chase, who has had twenty years' experience as a friend of enlisted men, then thanked the League for the assistance rendered her. The large attendance and the many donations promised presaged, she said, a bright future for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club. Funds to erect a suitable building for the club in Washington are much needed. On inauguration day and other military occasions thousands of visiting men in United States uniform fill saloons and questionable resorts when off duty because there is no other place for them to go. Those interested in establishing such a club or rest are invited to visit 38 I street, N. W., Washington, to see how much is still lacking, for need of funds, to make it all it should be. At present the motherly welcome extended by the superintendent and her co-laborers draws an average of forty young men to the club every evening. The Woman's Army and Navy League is an association chiefly of wives of officers, working for the spiritual welfare of the enlisted men. It was started in Washington in 1887 and now has 390 members. Many ladies well known in Army and Navy circles are among its officers. Some of its objects are to aid clubs for soldiers, sailors and marines, collect reading matter, furnish religious books, communion sets and organs to navy yards, post chapels, etc., and to establish libraries at our new military stations in Cuba and Puerto Rico. The society is strictly non-sectarian. Fees are \$1 initiation and \$1 annual subscription. All interested are urged by the League to join, sending their names to Mrs. J. P. Kelton, president, 1841 R street, Washington, D. C., or to any officer of the League.

Secretary Long has authorized the Revenue Cutter Service to send two or four officers yearly to the Naval War College.

FROM THE ISLANDS.

Arrangements are being made for the interment of the bodies of about 700 soldiers who lost their lives in the Philippines or in Cuba. About 500 of these were brought home from the Philippines on the transport Hancock, which arrived at San Francisco about Feb. 19. All not claimed for private interment will be buried in the National Cemetery at the Presidio, San Francisco. Nearly 200 soldiers whose bodies were brought home from Cuba were to be buried in the National Cemetery at Arlington the latter part of this week. These include 66 bodies brought on the McPherson to Fort Monroe. There were 30 more bodies on the McPherson which were claimed by relatives for private interment. The transport Sedgwick, which left Havana on Feb. 21 for New York, carried the bodies of 54 soldiers, of which 31 are destined for the Arlington Cemetery, and were to arrive there by March 3. The transport McClellan left Santiago on Feb. 24 for New York with the remains of 99 soldiers, of which number 56 will be brought to Washington for interment at Arlington. Among those buried at Arlington March 1, were Capt. Thomas M. Woodruff, 5th Inf.; Lieut. J. B. McLaughlin, Vol. Signal Corps, and Asst. Surg. A. S. Tyner and F. W. Fabricius, U. S. Vols.

The transport McPherson, which was disabled at sea while en route from Santiago, Cuba, to New York, was towed into Norfolk, Va., Feb. 24. She encountered two storms, and was taken in tow some 50 miles off Cape Hatteras. Repairs will be made at Norfolk. The McPherson sailed from Santiago Feb. 15 with 200 bodies, which included 74 who died of yellow fever last year. She also had aboard twelve first-class passengers and nineteen enlisted and discharged soldiers.

The bodies of 85 soldiers who died in Cuba were buried in the Spanish-American section of Arlington Cemetery on Feb. 20. The burial services of the Episcopal and Catholic Churches were read. The cavalrymen at Fort Myer and the band of the garrison were present to take part in the ceremonies.

On board the transport McClellan, which sailed from Santiago Feb. 24, were the disinterred remains of the following soldiers of the Regular Army: 1st Cav., Private Edward Frolkey, Co. G.; 10th Cav., Privates Edward Green, Co. L; William D. Moody, Co. H; Charles Scott, Co. C; Bob Roberts, Co. M; David Hughes, Co. M; John C. Neal, Co. A; 1st Inf., Sergt. Charles Coons, Co. H; 2d Inf., Private Albert Wirt, Co. G; 4th Inf., Private Merritt B. Chambers, Co. A; 5th Inf., Privates James J. Flannagan, Co. B; Dominick Welsh, Co. E; John J. Powell, Co. D; George W. Platt, Co. H; M. J. Tierney, Co. H; James E. Deveney, Co. H; John A. McBride, Co. L; Benj. A. Gatten, Co. B; 8th Inf., Corporal John Dunn, Co. B; Privates Joseph F. Clough, Co. C; William Calvin, Co. A; Thomas Murphy, Co. E; Ruby Upton, Co. G; 10th Inf., five unknown soldiers; 15th Inf., Sergt. William Lappin, Co. F; Corporal John F. Smalling, Co. I; Privates Joseph Conway, Co. L; Samuel De Turk, Co. L; Thomas F. Fitzgerald, Co. F; Hospital Corps, Harry G. White, David M. Bender, Hospital Steward Anton Gunness; Signal Corps, Joseph J. Council. The transport also carried the remains of many volunteers and a number of civilians. The disinterments took place at Santiago, Guantanamo, Manzanillo, Baracoa, Trinidad and Ciego de Avila, Cuba.

The condition of trade in Puerto Rico has become so serious that Governor General Davis has felt constrained to speak out in the matter. Accompanying a petition to Secretary Root from the natives asking for free trade with the United States was a letter from General Davis dated Feb. 14, in which he said: "I cannot in any words at my command overstate the urgency and gravity of the industrial paralysis now existing in Puerto Rico. The only remedy for the industrial condition I can suggest is the opening of markets for the accumulated surplus of productions and the establishment of such trade conditions by Congressional legislation as will give confidence to investors and encourage the development of the natural resources. Until this is done the paralysis must continue, and the poor and helpless, in increasing numbers, must be fed or they will starve to death." On Feb. 28 the House of Representatives passed a tariff bill levying a 15 per cent. duty on Puerto Rico products. The period of this tariff is to be two years, and it is the wish of the Administration that the proceeds of these duties be applied to the building up of Puerto Rico. As the bill passed the House by only a small majority—the vote being 172 to 161—it is not unlikely it will encounter some opposition in the Senate.

The organization of the Puerto Rican Regiment is progressing in the War Department. Capt. William E. Almy, of the 5th Cav., has been given the rank of Major in the Volunteer establishment and assigned to the regiment. Asst. Surg. José Lugo-Vina, a native of Puerto Rico, has been made a Captain and Assistant Surgeon, and also has been assigned to this regiment. Dr. Lugo-Vina is well known in the island and his assignment will be extremely gratifying to the Puerto Ricans.

General Wood ended the freight handlers' strike on the railroads and wharves at Cienfuegos in short order on Feb. 27. Cuban officials, he found, were encouraging the strikers and preventing men from taking the places of those who had quit work. General Wood ordered Gov. Gomez to proceed to Cienfuegos and depose the mayor, appointing a successor. He also ordered American troops to protect all men who were desirous of working.

Q. M. General Ludington received a report from Maj. Ruhlen, Quartermaster at Honolulu, under date of Feb. 8, in which he said the plague situation was much improved. While technical quarantine measures as regards inspection and precautions in respect to ships arriving and leaving were still in force, he considered that all danger of infection was over and believed that no outbreak of the disease in epidemic form could or would occur, for the reason that all sources of infection had been destroyed by fire. The hopeful tone of this report is not borne out by the official despatch we publish of more recent date from Surg. Carmichael. The Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital service has received news that the plague has appeared in the Island of Cosumel, off Yucatan.

The whole Cuban population of Havana celebrated Feb. 24 as the independence day anniversary. The American firecracker was much in evidence and established itself at once as a popular favorite.

At a dinner at Havana of the Harvard Club on Feb. 24, General Wood presided. Col. Dudley represented West Point and Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young the Naval Academy. The Army and Navy men acquitted themselves well as speakers.

Advices from Havana show that General Wood's recent visit to Santiago has resulted in several important changes in the military affairs of the province in order to prepare for extension of Cuban control. The order for the construction of large barracks at Morro has been countermanded. All the soldiers stationed on the various posts near Santiago will, it is said, be practically quarantined on April 1. The Marine Hospital service intends to take extreme precautions against the possible introduction and spread of yellow fever, and will formulate exacting regula-

tions for the detention of all persons arriving and leaving here. The regulations will go into effect in April. General Wood also stopped the sale of ice by the Government plant.

Maj. J. M. Barbour, Sanitary Commissioner at Santiago, has resigned. The department has been placed in the temporary charge of Maj. S. C. Carr, former Health Inspector. The department will soon be under the direction of Civil Gov. Castillo. Inspectors only are appointed from the Army.

Internal revenue collections in Cuba for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1899, were \$413,448 derived from the following sources: Inheritance and conveyance tax, \$187,610; corporation tax, \$43,056; tax on railroad freight and passengers, \$140,864; forest privileges, \$555; redemption of rent charges, \$220; interest on rent charges, \$8,534; interest on interest arrears, \$324; rent of Government land, \$2,363; sale of condemned property, \$147; sale of public lands, \$675; sundry revenues, \$28,592; refunds for undue payments, \$503.

RECENT DEATHS.

General John McNulta, who died suddenly in Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, served gallantly during the Civil War as an officer of Illinois Cavalry, receiving the brevet of Brigadier General for gallantry in the siege and reduction of Spanish Fort, Ala. He leaves a widow and four children, one of whom is 1st Lieut. Donald McNulta, 23d Inf., now with his regiment in the Philippines.

General Benjamin E. Cook, who died Feb. 25, at Northampton, Mass., in his 97th year, was the father of Capt. Francis A. Cook, U. S. N. He was born in Hyde Park, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1803, and when 21 years old commanded the militia company of Hudson, and escorted General Lafayette up the Hudson River in 1824. He was Brigadier General of Massachusetts Militia from 1850 to 1855.

Capt. Samuel R. Langworthy, 35th Inf., U. S. V., who died Feb. 21 at Balluag, Bulacan, P. I., of pernicious remittent malaria fever, served in the Philippines during the Spanish-American war as Captain of the 7th California Inf. He was mustered out in December, 1898, and in July, 1899, was appointed Captain of the 35th Inf.

The widow of Marshal MacMahon, Duchess of Magenta, died recently in Paris, France, aged 71. As wife of the President of the French Republic she was a lady highly esteemed for her many virtues.

Many striking events in the history of our country are recalled by the death Feb. 23 at Morristown, N. J., of Mrs. Lavell, widow of one soldier and daughter of another. She was the daughter of Col. Joseph Plympton, 1st Inf., a hero of the Mexican war, and widow of General Mansfield Lavell, an officer of the 4th Art., who resigned in 1854, and in 1861 joined the Confederate Army and rose to Major General.

Col. John Darragh Wilkins, U. S. A., retired, who died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, had an excellent military record dating from 1846, when he was graduated from the Military Academy. In the Mexican war he distinguished himself, receiving a brevet for gallantry at Contreras and Churubusco, and in the Civil War rendered similar service, receiving brevets for Mavern Hill, Fredericksburg and Chancellorville. He was promoted Colonel, 5th Inf., in 1882, and was retired for age Aug. 2, 1886. The deceased officer belonged to the old school now fast dying out.

Mr. John Laffin, of New York, son of Lycurgus F. Laffin, the Chicago gunpowder manufacturer, died Feb. 25 at the Chamberlin Hotel, Fort Monroe, Va.

Lieut. Charles R. Emrich, U. S. N., who died at Hong Kong Feb. 23, entered the naval service from Illinois May 19, 1887. He attained the grade of 1st Lieutenant Dec. 18, 1899. Last October he was assigned to the Brooklyn and went with the cruiser to the Philippines.

Lieut. John R. Waugh, 39th Inf., U. S. V., who shot himself through the heart Feb. 27 at Manila, P. I., while temporarily deranged from extreme nervousness, was born in Nebraska, was at West Point from June, 1894, to March, 1895, enlisted in the 1st Art. in 1897, was transferred to the Signal Corps in 1898, and while on duty in the Philippines was commissioned in the 39th Inf. in August, 1899.

Mr. Herman Livingston, who died in New York Feb. 27, married in 1840 a daughter of Surg. Gen. Joseph Lovell, U. S. A., who died in October, 1836. Mrs. Lovell died several years ago.

Washakie, who had been for over forty years chief of the Shoshones, and whose name is borne by Fort Washakie, died at that place of old age on the 20th of February, 1900.

The funeral of Lieut. Col. John J. Brereton, whose remains have been brought to the United States from the Philippines, will take place at Paterson, N. J., on the arrival of the body at that place about March 8 or 9. Col. Brereton was a native of Paterson, N. J., where he was well known and highly esteemed. A committee of citizens have the funeral arrangements in charge.

THE CASE OF OBERLIN M. CARTER.

The case of Oberlin M. Carter, sentenced by court martial on charges of fraud and conspiracy against the Government in connection with improvements in Savannah Harbor, was brought to notice again Feb. 26, when the Supreme Court of the United States denied the petition of Carter's counsel, Kellogg, Rose & Smith, for a writ of certiorari. Counsel were apprised of the Court's decision by the Clerk of the Court at Washington. No opinion accompanied the decision. Mr. Rose went at once before Judge Lacombe, of the United States Circuit Court, and secured a writ of error and citation from his original judgment, returnable March 28, 1900, before the Supreme Court at Washington. Mr. Rose subsequently said: "As the Supreme Court could have refused the writ of certiorari to the Circuit Court of Appeals only on the ground that an appeal should be taken direct to the Supreme Court from Judge Lacombe's decision, this application was made direct to him. The ground of the writ of error is that Carter is being punished twice for the same offense. Steps will be taken at once to send the record to the Supreme Court, and a motion made to advance the case for argument. The writ secured from Judge Lacombe operates to hold Carter in the jurisdiction of this Court until a decision is reached." The petition which was denied without an opinion by the Supreme Court, was for a writ of certiorari following a decree of the Circuit Court of Appeals denying a writ of habeas corpus.

It is believed that this new move will be resisted by the counsel for the Government by a motion to dismiss the writ of error, on the grounds:

First, that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction in the case, there having been no question at issue involving the construction or application of the Constitution; second, that Carter, having elected to take his case upon appeal from the Circuit Court to the Circuit Court of Appeals, and the latter having determined the case upon

its merits, he was not entitled under the judiciary act to have a second appeal to the Supreme Court upon the same question; third, that the questions sought to be brought before the Supreme Court by writ of error had already been submitted to the same court in a petition for writ of certiorari, which petition was denied; fourth, that the record of the case not showing any questions arising which under the judiciary act could be reviewed by the Supreme Court upon appeal, and an appeal having been taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals, the judgment of the latter was final and conclusive.

PERSONALS.

The U. S. Canal Commission left San Juan del Sur, Nicaragua Feb. 25 for Panama. All were well.

Admiral Dewey will be the guest of honor of Chicago next May in a naval and military ball at the Auditorium.

Comdr. A. R. Couden, now on waiting orders, has returned to Washington, D. C., where he will remain for the present.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne, recently on sick leave, has been ordered to the Pensacola, and from the Pensacola to duty on the Asiatic Station.

It is suggested that Edward Atkinson, of Boston, can furnish the authorities with Mr. Aguinaldo's postoffice address.—Manila Freedom.

The address of Lieut. H. C. Poundstone, now on duty with the Paris Exposition Commission, will be the present 22 Avenue Rapp, Paris, France.

Lieut. and Mrs. G. Sturtevant gave a very delightful card party at their quarters at West Point on Feb. 22 in honor of Mrs. McCorkle. There were seven tables of six-handed euchre.

Lieut. Roscoe Spear, U. S. N., is a passenger on the Solace, now returning to the United States. Lieut. Spear has been attached to the U. S. S. Yosemite, the station ship at Guam.

The friends of Asst. Paymr. F. R. Perkins will be sorry to hear that owing to illness it has become necessary to order him to return to the United States from the Asiatic Station.

Mrs. George W. Laws, wife of Lieut. George W. Laws, of the U. S. S. Hartford, who recently visited Council Bluffs, Ia., has returned to her home at 1699 31st street, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Col. C. A. Woodruff, 7th Art., left Fort Slocum March 2 for Washington, D. C., to attend the funeral of his brother, Capt. Thos. M. Woodruff, 5th Inf., whose remains have arrived from Cuba.

The friends of Lieut. W. S. Crosley, recently detached from the staff of Rear Adml. Watson and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Yokohama, will be glad to hear that he is reported to be improving rapidly in health.

The following have been appointed to the U. S. Military Academy: John B. Golden, 8th Dist., N. Y.; Thos. L. Crystal (Alt.), N. Y.; Alva Sears, Lillard, Ky.; Wilbur Alexander Blair, Pa.; John Knox Cochran (Alt.), Pa.

Comdr. Richardson Clover, recently Chief Intelligence Officer, having been relieved by Capt. C. D. Sigbee, intends to sail for England about March 15. Soon after his arrival he will relieve Comdr. Colwell as Naval Attaché at the Court of St. James.

Lieut. Henry S. Ritter, U. S. N., who was recently detached from the Marcellus and ordered to the hospital at New York, after which has been granted sick leave, has recovered and has requested to be assigned to duty. Lieut. Ritter has been ordered to the Machias.

Capt. E. R. Lowndes, commanding the marine guard on the U. S. F. S. Iowa, has been detached and ordered to command the guard at the Yerba Buena Training Station. Capt. Lowndes commanded the guard of the Newark before being attached to the Iowa.

Lieut. C. T. Vogelgesang has been detached from the Navy Yard, New York, and assigned to duty in connection with the U. S. S. Wisconsin, now building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Vogelgesang will go to San Francisco with her husband.

Ensign H. C. Mustin, recently detached from the command of the Samar and ordered to the U. S. S. Brooklyn, has made a name for himself for efficiency and seal. The way in which he performed the duties assigned him attracted the particular attention of Rear Adml. Watson.

Asst. Naval Constr. Lawrence S. Adams has been detached from duty at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, and ordered to temporary duty at the Bureau of Construction and Repair, after which he will go to the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, Cal. Mrs. Adams will accompany him to his new station. Their departure from Norfolk will be greatly regretted by their many friends there.

General Ludlow, while in Cuba, will probably turn over his command of the Department of Havana to General Lee, who will in future be the commanding officer of what will be known as the Department of Havana and Santa Clara. After the expiration of this duty, Gen. Ludlow will return to Washington and continue his work on the board which has been appointed to prepare a bill for the establishment of a United States War College.

2d Lieut. John P. Wade, 5th Cav., has been promoted to be a 1st Lieutenant, vice Harman, of the 6th Cav., resigned. 2d Lieut. Daniel Van Voorhis, recently appointed, has been assigned to the cavalry arm of the service. The other officers appointed as a result of the recent examinations held at Washington Barracks and whose names were published in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 24, have been assigned to the infantry.

Ensign C. E. Gilpin has been detached from the command of the Mariveles and ordered to the U. S. S. Newark. While in command of the Mariveles Ensign Gilpin several times received mention from his immediate superior officer, as also the commendation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Asiatic Station. It will be remembered that Ensign Gilpin was wounded recently while the vessel he was commanding was accompanying the Army expedition to Samar and Leyte.

Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, 1st Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., was married on Feb. 27 to Miss Clarita M. Knight at the home of the bride in New York city. The bride was exceedingly pretty in a charming wedding gown and received the hearty good wishes of her friends. Among the many handsome wedding presents was a souvenir from the corps which Capt. Erlandsen commands. After the ceremony and a brief reception Capt. and Mrs. Erlandsen started on an extended wedding trip.

The next meeting of the Presbyterian Union at the Hotel Savoy, New York, will be known as "Our Army Night." "How We Feed Our Army," "How We Care for the Sick and Wounded Soldiers," and "Our Army and Navy Work" will be discussed by Col. C. A. Woodruff and Maj. H. S. Kilbourne, U. S. A., and W. B. Miller, of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. There will be music by the McDowell Male Quartet, with some special patriotic pieces. Information regarding tickets may be secured from Henry R. Elliot, 111 Fifth avenue. Mr. Elliot was formerly the Washington correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal.

A. Paymr. P. G. Kennard is due at Key West, Fla., March 5, for duty at the Navy Yard there.

Lieut. M. M. Taylor, U. S. N., sailed for duty on the Asiatic Station, from San Francisco, Feb. 27.

Lieut. S. C. Hassard, 1st Art., on leave from St. Francis Barracks, is spending it at Jacksonville, Fla.

Capt. G. E. French, 16th Inf., is a recent arrival at Fort Slocum, N. Y., en route to his regiment.

Lieut. Comdr. R. I. Reid, U. S. N., reported this week for duty at the Navy Yard, New York, from Norfolk, Va.

Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cav., on a long sick leave, is spending a portion of it at 2132 Wyoming avenue, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. C. A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., was suddenly called from Fort Myer, Va., on Washington's Birthday by the death of his sister.

Capt. F. W. Sibley, Adjutant 2d Cav., visited in New York city this week en route to join his regiment at Santa Clara, Cuba.

Lieut. R. L. Carmichael, 2d Art., is preparing to leave Fort Monroe, Va., for special duty at Fort Williams, Portland Head, Maine.

General Joseph Wheeler, soon to arrive home from the Philippines, will, it is stated, be a candidate for the Governorship of Alabama.

Maj. Benjamin K. Roberts, 2d Art., lately at Governors Island, has arrived in Havana, and reported for duty with his regiment.

Lieut. Col. Henry Jackson, 5th Cav., lately at Fort Myer, Va., is now at Hot Springs, Ark., going through a course of medical treatment.

Mrs. De Witt, wife of Lieut. Col. C. De Witt, Chief Surgeon, Division of Cuba, has joined her husband and expects to remain for two months.

Capt. John Anderson, U. S. A., is spending the winter at Amherst, Mass., pleasantly engaged as Commandant of Cadets, Massachusetts Agricultural College.

The engagement is announced of Lieut. Thomas Washington, U. S. N., to Miss Genevieve Clement, of Morrow, Ohio, daughter of Mr. John B. Clement.

Mrs. Sartoris, daughter of the late General U. S. Grant, who has been quite ill at 215 West Forty-third street, New York city, is reported to be improving.

The next Army retirement for age is that of Col. James M. Whittemore, Ordnance Department. He is at present closing up his affairs at Frankford Arsenal, Pa.

Comdr. Richard Inch, Chief Engineer U. S. N., who arrived recently from the Philippines on the steamer Coptic, and is on sick leave, was in Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 17.

Lieut. T. B. Lamoreux, 2d Art., relinquished duty at Fort McHenry, Md., Feb. 21, and after a few weeks leave will join his battery at Santa Clara, Havana, Cuba.

Lieut. Col. E. A. Koerber, Mrs. Koerber and Miss Helen Koerber are staying at 1205 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C., where they will spend several months.

Chief Engr. C. F. Nash, Revenue Cutter Service, who has been detached from the Corwin and ordered to the Thetis, left Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 20, for San Francisco.

Maj. J. P. Burbank, 5th Art., rejoined at Fort Hancock, N. J., from a short leave spent in Washington, D. C., where his headquarters were at the Army and Navy Club.

Lieut. S. Curtis Vestal, 7th Art., is acting as Regimental and Post Adjutant at Fort Adams during the absence of Capt. Charles G. Treat on special duty in Washington, D. C.

Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 7th Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., Feb. 24, for Washington, D. C., to serve as member of the board to consider regulations with a view to the establishment of a War College for the Army. His colleagues are General W. Ludlow and Col. W. H. Carter.

2d Lieut. Henry B. Clark, 3d Art., commands the post of Fort Baker, Cal., and according to the latest roster is the only commissioned officer on duty there. Aside from the duties of Commanding Officer he is charged with the duties of Quartermaster, Commissary Substantive, Exchange and Range Officer.

The following officers are on duty at Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H. I.: Maj. William Ennis, 6th Art., commanding camp; Capt. A. Slaker, 2d Lieut. G. R. Hancock, 6th Art.; Capt. Ira A. Haynes, 1st Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 6th Art.; Maj. B. D. Taylor, Surgeon; A. A. Surg. Geo. K. Sims, and D. Maclean, Jr.

1st Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 3d Art., on duty at San Diego Barracks, Cal., is not likely to succumb to the dangers which usually attend idleness, for his duties at present are Adjutant, Treasurer and in charge of school; Ordnance Officer, Range Officer, Exchange Officer, Signal Officer, Engineer Officer and Recruiting Officer.

We learn that Vice Adm. Mensing, whom we referred to in our last issue in connection with his refusal to support resolutions offered at the meeting of the Fleet Society of Wiesbaden, is the brother of Capt. Mensing, well known in the United States, where he was for some time naval attaché.

Col. George H. Elliot, U. S. A., retired, who suffered the loss of a son during the war in Cuba, is now called to mourn the death of his daughter, Mrs. Lidey Elliot Lewis, who died at Marmon, King George county, Va., on the night of Friday, Feb. 23. Mrs. Lewis will be pleasantly remembered by all who knew her and her family will have the sincerest sympathy of all who know them.

Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood presided at a dinner of the Harvard Club given Feb. 24, at Havana. Col. Dudley represented the Military Academy, Lieut. Comdr. Lucien Young the Naval Academy, Mayor La Costa the City of Havana and the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Carbonel the University of Havana. General Wood made an interesting speech. Comdr. Young, Mr. Ernest Lee Conant and Mr. Oswald Villard were among the speakers, and they referred to the positions Harvard men now occupy in different part of the world, pointing out that Cuba alone enjoyed the presence of several, including General Wood and Mr. Frye.

The twelfth annual reunion and dinner of West Point graduates in Chicago and vicinity, will be held on Saturday, March 17, 1900, in honor of the ninety-seventh anniversary of the founding of the United States Military Academy. All graduates are earnestly invited to foregather and renew their youth. Dress coats, (buttoned) shell-jackets or blouses go. Permission is granted to be out of quarters after taps. Please reply on or before March 16 and notify officer of the day that you will take advantage of this permit. Mess call 7 p. m. at room 407 Pullman building. Expense net \$3.50 each, on check book. Williston Fish ('81), officer of the day, 444 North Clark street, telephone north 1053. Please send name of any graduate not receiving card.

Capt. James B. Goe, 13th Inf., commands the post of Fort Harrison, Mont.

Mrs. Mary C. Lawton, widow of General Lawton, is residing at Pewee Valley, Ky.

A. A. Surg. L. A. Felder, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala.

Lieut. M. L. Walker, U. S. A., arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., Feb. 20, on the Victorian.

Ordnance Sergt. Alexander Pillow, U. S. A., is in charge of the post of Fort Missoula, Mont.

Maj. Albrecht was among the prisoners captured by Gen. Roberts in the surrender of Gen. Cronje.

Capt. George E. Sage, 6th Art., on sick leave, is a recent guest at the Bohemian Club, San Francisco.

Maj. Gen. and Mrs. Miles gave a dinner on the evening of March 1 in honor of Admiral and Mrs. Dewey.

Lieut. Charles H. Hamilton, Puerto Rico Battalion, is on a short visit to his family at Stacey, Minn.

General Louis H. Carpenter, U. S. A., is spending the winter at 228 South 21st street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Capt. Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is on duty at the National Armory, Springfield, Mass.

The Rev. L. Paul Rennolds has been appointed a chaplain in the Navy. Chaplain Rennolds was appointed from Maryland.

President McKinley has accepted the invitation of the Ohio Society of New York to attend its annual banquet in New York on March 3.

The only commissioned officers on duty at Fort Assiniboine, Mont., are 2d Lieut. E. A. Hickman, 1st Cav., and A. A. Surg. C. D. Buck.

The engagement of Capt. Wm. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C., to Miss Laura Wheatley, daughter of Hon. Samuel E. Wheatley, has been announced.

Capt. George S. Young, 7th Inf., was in Chicago this week trying his luck in examination for an appointment in the Inspector General's Department.

Capt. Carl Reichman, 17th Inf., sent to South Africa to take notes of the war, arrived this week at Pretoria and has been courteously received by the Boer officials.

The engagement is announced of Miss Emily Biddle Dixon, of Philadelphia, to Lieut. George T. Newhall, 28th Inf., U. S. V., now with his regiment in the Philippines.

Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., is commanded by Capt. Oscar J. Brown, 1st Cav., and with him are 1st Lieut. W. Yates, 1st Cav.; A. A. Surg. Jas. B. Ferguson and Troop M, 1st Cav.

Maj. Frederick K. Ward, 1st Lieut. E. Lindsley, 2d Lieut. Robert C. Foy, 1st Cav., and A. A. Surg. M. K. Knauff, with Troop F, 1st Cav., make up the garrison of Fort Keogh, Mont.

We regret to learn of the illness at Melrose, Mass., of Mrs. Hersey, wife of Capt. M. L. Hersey, 9th Inf., under orders for the Philippines. Capt. Hersey is now with her and may postpone his departure until danger is passed.

The garrison of Fort Yates, Mont., is made up as follows: Capt. H. E. Tuthery and 2d Lieut. Jas. D. Tilford, 1st Cav.; A. A. Surg. Charles E. MacDonald, and Post Chaplain I. H. B. Headley, with Troop D, 1st Cav.

Col. Wirt Davis, 3d Art., arrived in New York, Feb. 26, from Nuevitas, Cuba, en route to join his regiment in the Philippines, registering at the Murray Hill hotel. He speaks highly of the administration of Gen. Wood in Cuba.

Maj. Gen. William R. Shafter left Chicago Feb. 24 for San Francisco. He was suffering from a heavy cold which gave rise to a rumor that he was suffering from an attack of pneumonia. He was prevented from visiting his brother at Sycamore, Ill.

Capt. Graham D. Fitch, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was married February 21 at Brookline, Mass., to Miss Hermione King, daughter of Mr. Geo. W. King, of Auburn, N. Y. The ceremony was a brilliant affair. The married couple go to Oswego, N. Y., where Capt. Fitch is on duty.

A movement has been started in New York to raise a fund for the benefit of Mrs. Henry, widow of General Guy V. Henry, U. S. A. An organization has been formed in the office of William R. Corwin, Secretary of the Merchants' Association and committee, with Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss as chairman. It is understood a considerable sum has already been raised.

The German Government has made a graceful acknowledgment of the treatment received by its Commissioner, Baron Von Sternberg, while on the U. S. S. Badger, engaged in the settlement of the Samoan complications last summer, by forwarding a handsome chronometer through Ambassador Von Hollenbo, to be presented to Capt. Merrill Miller, U. S. N., who commanded the ship.

Rear Adm. Philip, Commandant at the Navy Yard, has received two large hamper, each six feet long and four wide, containing tea and chocolate, the gift of Lily Langtry, the actress, to the American sailors and soldiers in the hospitals in the Philippines. The present, together with Mrs. Langtry's note to the Rear Admiral, will be forwarded to Manila on the transport Sumner, March 15.

Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Gillmore, leader of the Yorktown's little band, which was held captive by the Filipinos for so many months, has started on his way home from Manila on the Solace. He is in company with the following naval officers: Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Vreeland, Lieut. M. H. Signor, Lieut. W. Buchanan, Lieut. L. A. Kaiser, Lieut. J. G. Quinby, Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh, Lieut. L. R. De Stiegner, Lieut. A. W. Dodd, Lieut. W. K. Harrison, Lieut. L. A. Bostwick, Lieut. R. Spear, Lieut. M. C. Gorgas, Paymr. George G. Seibels and Lieut. W. R. A. Rooney.

Col. Edward Monle, 15th Inf., duly organized at the Army Building, New York, Feb. 26, the board appointed by Maj. Gen. Merritt to examine certain officers as to their fitness for transfer to the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Departments. Fifteen officers were ordered before the board, but 11 have declined examination at present. There are now five to be examined, one having been added, viz.: Capt. C. R. Edwards, 10th Inf.; Capt. W. H. Coffin, 5th Art.; Capt. J. L. Chamberlain, 1st Art.; Capt. H. B. Moon, 20th Inf., and Capt. Chas. G. Treat, 7th Art.

A St. Augustine correspondent writes: Capt. and Mrs. W. W. Gailbraith, of Carlisle, Pa., who spent several weeks in this city, guests of the Valencia, are enjoying their residence at Palm Beach, thinking it one of the most delightful places in the world. Mrs. Gailbraith is a charming lady, and Palm Beach is to be envied in having her there. Capt. E. W. Van C. Lucas, Engineer Corps, spent Tuesday at the Ponce de Leon, lunching with Capt. and Mrs. McKinstry at the Alcazar. Capt. Lucas is in charge of the harbor at Wilmington, N. C., but has been at Palm Beach for several weeks, the guest of Mr. Henry M. Flieger. Admiral George Dewey and wife, it is rumored, will visit Palm Beach soon. It is understood that he will remain in Savannah a few days en route.

Lieut. William Truxtun, U. S. N., recently on duty in Detroit, Mich., has joined the Franklin at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Lieut. E. Simpson, U. S. N., is at present attached to the U. S. F. S. Brooklyn, and will probably remain on that ship until some time in 1901.

The original application of Napoleon Bonaparte for permission to enter the Royal Navy has recently been discovered among the archives of the British Admiralty.

Asst. Paymr. Nicholas H. Stavey, U. S. N., has become a permanent resident of New Rochelle, N. Y., where he has lived more or less since his retirement in 1876.

Naval Cadet Frank L. Pinney, U. S. N., has been detailed as watch and division officer on the U. S. S. Prairie, and is serving on board that vessel at the present time.

Chaplain E. P. Easterbrook, U. S. A., reported in New York this week en route to Manila, and is temporarily visiting at Amsterdam, N. Y., until the transport Sumner sails.

Mrs. Henry B. Robeson, wife of Rear Adm. Robeson, of Walpole, N. H., was the guest of her brother, Pay Director Edward Bellows, U. S. N., at Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 26.

The receiving ship Vermont, at the Navy Yard, New York, is to have a new commanding officer, Capt. Merrill Miller having been ordered relieved on March 17 by Capt. H. C. Taylor.

Vice Adm. Sir F. G. D. Bedford, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West Indian station, left St. Lucia on Thursday, Jan. 25, in the Crescent for Barbados.

Rear Adm. G. W. Sumner, U. S. N., remains in command of the Naval Station at Port Royal, S. C., and has carried out several needed improvements at that much neglected station.

News comes from the Mare Island Navy Yard of the serious illness of the wife and infant son of Capt. A. S. McLemore, U. S. M. C., in charge of the Marine Recruiting Rendezvous on the Pacific Coast.

Col. Hugh T. Reed and Mrs. Reed left Chicago on Feb. 27 for Havana and other points in Cuba, and on their return to the United States they will visit Tampa, Jacksonville and other points in Florida.

The youngest Lieutenant General of the English Army, Sir H. M. Rundle, K. C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., commanding the 8th Div., is fifty-four. Less than fifteen years ago he was a subaltern of artillery.

Paymr. J. N. Speel, U. S. N., is serving a tour of shore duty at the Naval Home, Philadelphia, and will probably remain at that place until his promotion to Pay Inspector, some time late in the present year.

Assistant Naval Constructor W. G. Groesbeck, U. S. N., paid a visit to the Navy Department during the week on business connected with the Government work going on at the W. R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va.

Comdr. F. M. Symonds, U. S. N., has been placed in charge of the Ninth Lighthouse District, with headquarters at Chicago. His address for the present will be room 1431, Marquette Building, corner of Adams street.

Mrs. Patterson, daughter of ex-President Andrew Johnson, is to donate land for a park to surround the grave of the ex-President at Greenville, Tenn., and asks that the National Government assume control of the park.

The wife and daughter of Capt. Yates Stirling, U. S. N., sailed from New York last Saturday for an extended tour on the continent. Their first objective point is Italy, a considerable stay in the Riviera being in contemplation.

Victor L. Mason, who is in the office of ex-Secretary Alger in Detroit, says the history of the Spanish War upon which the General is at work will be a simple narrative of the events and not intended for any purpose save that of history.

Dr. J. O. Skinner, U. S. A., retired will go on the transport Skinner to Manila. This officer will make some investigations of interest to the Medical Department of the Army, and, it is understood, will make reports to the Surgeon General of the Army.

Comdr. C. W. Rae, U. S. N., who relieved Capt. Rearick at Newport News recently, will not permanently locate at that place until some time in the early summer owing to the fact that just at the present time it is impracticable for Mrs. Rae to join her husband.

Mrs. Fiske, wife of Lieut. Comdr. B. A. Fiske, U. S. N., who is a daughter of the late Joseph W. Harper, is reported as the purchaser of the new American basement dwelling, No. 300 West 106th street, between Riverside Drive and West End avenue, New York, sold recently.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Laura Wheatley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Wheatley, of Washington, to Capt. William C. Dawson, U. S. M. C., now on duty in the office of the Judge Advocate General of the Navy. The date of the marriage has not been settled.

Lieut. W. S. Smith, U. S. N., paid a short visit to his family in Richmond, Va., during the week for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for transferring Mrs. Smith and his daughter to Washington. It is the intention of Mrs. Smith to reside at the Capital during the present tour of duty of her husband on the U. S. S. Dolphin.

Dr. Haig Brown, the former headmaster of Charterhouse, writing of the schooldays of Col. Baden-Powell, says: "I notice that the name is invariably mispronounced. The 'a' in Baden is generally given the sound of 'ah,' but it should have the usual sound of 'a' as in 'Bathing Towel,' which was his nickname among the boys at school."

Rear Adm. P. Hichborn, U. S. N., Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, paid a flying visit to Richmond, Va., last Saturday for the purpose of making a brief inspection of the ship and engine building plant in operation at that place. Admiral Hichborn expressed no little surprise at the amount of work under way at the works of the Trigg Company, and as this was the first visit he had ever paid the city his observations are looked upon as unusually valuable. The board on changes for the Trigg Company is composed of Comdr. Webster as senior member, with Lieuts. B. C. Bryan and H. C. Field members.

Rear Adm. Henry Erben, U. S. N., is the happy possessor of a wire-haired terrier, which, from all accounts, has proved a perfect gem, and is gifted with as good a pair of lungs as the Admiral. It is said the Admiral found the dog in possession of his doorstep one morning, looking quite dejected. The dog was taken indoors, given a good meal and a bath, and adorned with a blue ribbon around his neck, and showed such good behavior that the Admiral installed him in his household, and would not take a thousand dollars for him, and the dog would not part with the Admiral on any terms.

Col. H. A. Theaker, U. S. A., is quartered at the Wayne Hotel, Detroit, Mich., for the winter.

Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., discusses "The Problems of Asia" in "Harper's Magazine" for March.

Capt. M. C. Macomb, 7th Art., left Washington Barracks, D. C., this week on a visit to Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

Maj. W. A. Simpson, A. A. G., U. S. A., has "Some Remarks on Modern Artillery" in the "Independent" for March 1.

Mrs. Mercer, wife of Maj. Carroll Mercer, U. S. A., is on a visit to Washington, D. C., and is staying at the Hotel Gordon.

Lieut. H. H. Tebbetts, 1st Inf., reported at Governor's Island from leave March 1, en route to join his company at Guanajay, Cuba.

Lieut. Milton McGrew, 16th Inf., on an extended sick leave from the Philippines, has for present address care A. G. C., Washington, D. C.

Capt. Louis Ostheim, 1st Art., lately in San Francisco, will spend March and April on leave and join at Fort Sereven, Tybee Island, Ga., early in May.

General Leonard Wood and Governor Theodore Roosevelt are certainly expected to be present at the Rough Riders' reunion at Oklahoma City on June 4 next.

Lieut. Chas. H. Whipple, Jr., 1st Art., now at Jackson Barracks, La., has transferred to the infantry in order that he may see service on foreign stations.

Lieut. R. H. C. Kelton, 1st Art., who recently rejoined at Fort Barrancas, Fla., from leave, has gone to Fort Pickens to command the detachment on duty there.

Mrs. Sternberg, wife of Surg. Gen. George M. Sternberg, U. S. A., had a large reception on Tuesday, Feb. 27, at her home, 1019 16th street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Walcott, wife of Col. Walcott, U. S. A., and her daughters held quite a large reception on Saturday, Feb. 24, at their home, 2132 Thirteenth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It seems likely that Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke will take command of the Department of the East on the retirement of Maj. Gen. Merritt June 16 next. General Brooke retires in July, 1902.

Lieut. Col. S. P. Jocelyn, 25th Inf., returned to New York this week from Vermont and is visiting at 41 East Thirty-eighth street until he leaves on the Summer, about March 15, to join his regiment in the Philippines.

Secretary of War Root, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Root, left Washington this week on a flying visit to Cuba, his principal stopping place being Havana, although he may, if he can make the time, visit other places.

Lieut. Stogsdall, U. S. A., and Mrs. Stogsdall are at Fort Slocum, N. Y. Lieut. Stogsdall sails on March 15 for Manila and Mrs. Stogsdall will go to her home in Chicago, Ill., during her husband's absence in the Philippines.

Mrs. James Taylor and Miss Dyer, sisters of Capt. A. B. Dyer, U. S. A., have gone south to visit relatives, and in April they will go to England, where Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been living for some years. Miss Dyer will pass this summer with her sister.

The Admiral of the Navy and Mrs. Dewey held a crowded reception on Saturday, Feb. 24, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean, 1500 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C., in honor of the D. A. R.'s, who were holding their annual meeting.

Batteries B and N, 1st Art., having returned to Key West Barracks, Fla., the commissioned circle at that post now consists of Capt. Hamilton Rowan and Frank S. Harlow, and Lieuts. S. C. Hazzard, A. G. Jenkins and E. A. Waldron, 1st Art., and A. A. Surg. Robert C. Ewe.

The "Scientific American" of March 3 publishes an excellent portrait and biography of Naval Constr. Francis T. Bowles, of the New York Navy Yard. Also an account of the Navy Yard, with plans of proposed improvements and a picture showing a number of torpedo boats drawn out on temporary ways.

The "Journal of the Franklin Institute" for February publishes "The Modern Warship, as Combining in Itself the Highest Results of Skill, Ingenuity and Scientific Knowledge," by Rear Adm. George W. Melville, Engineer-in-Chief, U. S. N., an address delivered before the National Export Exposition on Oct. 7, 1899.

Capt. John Williams, U. S. A., and Mrs. Williams, gave an informal dinner at their quarters at the Washington Barracks on Tuesday, Feb. 25. Their guests were Mrs. Belknap and her daughter, Mrs. Barclay Henry, of Philadelphia; Col. and Mrs. Calvin R. Nutt, of Frederick, Md.; Mr. and Mrs. Paul Jones and Mrs. Hewitt, of St. Louis.

The following were among the arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., for the week ending Feb. 28: Capt. C. E. Gillette, U. S. A.; Col. John I. Rodgers, U. S. A.; Lieut. John B. Bennet, U. S. A.; Col. G. H. Elliot, U. S. A., and Mrs. Elliot; Lieut. A. M. Wetherill, U. S. A.; Lieut. R. H. Allen, U. S. A.; Capt. C. H. Greene, U. S. A.; Lieut. A. S. Conklin, U. S. A.; Capt. J. G. Warren, U. S. A., and Mrs. Warren; Lieut. H. H. Bandholtz, U. S. A.; Asst. Engr. C. W. Livermore, U. S. N.; General George M. Randall, U. S. A.; Lieut. L. B. Jones, U. S. N.; General W. P. Carlin, U. S. A.; General H. C. Merriam, U. S. A.

Among the guests at the wedding on Saturday, Feb. 24, at St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., of Miss Lillian Pauncefoot and Mr. Robert Bromley were General H. C. Corbin, U. S. A.; Mrs. Audenried, Col. Bingham, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bingham, Comdr. and Mrs. Richardson Clover, U. S. N.; Capt. Sartoris, General and Mrs. John Moore, Miss Martha Hichborn, Mrs. and Miss Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Poore, Miss Hagner, Mr. Story and Mr. Abert and others. General Corbin was late in arriving at the church and found the bride just ready to enter the church door with her train stretching from door to door in the vestibule, being three yards and a half in length. The bride looked first at her beautifully folded train and then with a sweet smile said: "Please jump it, General."

An attractive Army wedding took place on Wednesday, the 21st, at the Church of Our Saviour in Longwood, one of Boston's suburbs. The bride was Miss Hermione King, daughter of Mr. George W. King, of Auburn, N. Y., and the happy bridegroom Capt. Graham Denby Fitch, Engineer Corps, U. S. A. A number of Army officers and their wives were present at the marriage and at the breakfast which was given by the bride's sister, Mrs. Leroy Phillips, at her apartments in Richmond Court. Lieut. Edward H. Shuls, also of the Engineer Corps, acted as best man. Capt. and Mrs. Fitch sailed last Saturday for Italy, where they will spend the leave of three months granted to Capt. Fitch, after which they will return to this country, making their home in Oswego, N. Y., where Capt. Fitch is stationed.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS.

ENGINEERS.

Engineer Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, Fort Totten, Willets Point, N. Y.; A and B, Manila; E, West Point, N. Y. Signal Corps—Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; A, Puerto Rico; B, Fort Myer, Va.; C, Cuba; D, Dept. of California; E and F, Manila.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Headquarters and G, H, I, Fort Meade, S. D.; A, C and L, Fort Robinson, Neb.; B, Fort Russell, Wyo.; K, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; E, Fort Washakie, Wyo.; D, Fort Yates, N. D.; F, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.

2d Cav.—Headquarters and B, E, H, K, Santa Clara, Cuba; A, C, D, F, G and M, Matanzas, Cuba; I and L, Placetas, Cuba.

3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, C, D, E, F, K, L and M, Manila, P. I.; B, G, H, I, Fort Myer, Va.

4th Cav.—Manila.

5th Cav.—Headquarters, E, D, H and I, Mayaguez, P. R.; A, Areibo; B, Adjuntas, P. R.; F, Humacao; C, San Juan; G, Aibonito; L, Ponce; K, Manati; M, Cayey.

6th Cav.—Headquarters and Troop A, Fort Riley, Kan.; B and K, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; C, Fort Logan, Colo.; E, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; F and G, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; H, Boise Barracks, Idaho; I and L, Fort Sill, Okla. Terr.; D, Fort Reno, Okla. Terr.; M, Jefferson Bks., Mo.

7th Cav.—Headquarters and A, B, D, F, H, K, L, M, Havana, Cuba; Troops C, E, G and I, Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

8th Cav.—Headquarters, E, Nuevitas, Cuba; G, I, K, L, M, Puerto Principe, Cuba; F and H, Ciego de Avila, Cuba; A, B, C, D, Ft. Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Headquarters, A, B and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; C, Fort Douglas, Utah; I and K, Fort Duchesne, Utah; E and G, Fort Apache, Ariz. D and F, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; H and L, Fort Wingate, N. M.

10th Cav.—Hqrs. and Troops A and C, Manzanillo, Cuba; B, Mayari; I, K and D, Holguin; L and M, Bayamo, Cuba; E, Fort Brown, Texas; F, Fort McIntosh, Texas; G, Fort Ringgold, Texas; H, Fort Clark, Texas.

ARTILLERY.

1st Art.—Headquarters, O, M, Sullivan's Island, S. C.; A, Egmont Key, St. Francis Bks., Fla.; B and N, Key West Bks., Fla.; D and O, Jackson Bks., La.; E, Manila; F, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; G, Fort San Jacinto; H and L, Fort Barrancas, Fla.; I, Fort Morgan, Ala.; K, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

2d Art.—Headquarters, A, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, Havana, Cuba; B and E, Fort Monroe, Va.; C, Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Ga.; D, St. Francis Barracks, Fla.

3d Art.—Hqrs. and A, Angel Island, Cal.; C, I and O, Presidio, California; B, Fort Flagler, Puget Sound, Washington; E, Fort Mason, Cal.; D, San Diego Barracks, California; F, Fort Riley, G, H, K and L, Manila, P. I.; M, Fort Stevens, Ore.; N, Alcatraz Island, Cal.

4th Art.—Headquarters and G, N, O, Fort Monroe, Va.; B, Fort Riley, Kan.; C, Fort Caswell, N. C.; E, North Point, Md.; F, Manila; I, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; L, Fort Dupont, Del.; M, Fort Warren, Mass.; H, Fort Mott, N. J.; D, Fort McHenry, Md.; A and K, Fort Washington, Md.

5th Art.—Headquarters, C, E, K and N, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; B, M and O, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; E and G, San Juan, P. R.; A, I and L, Fort Hancock, N. J.; D, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; F, Manila.

6th Art.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, F, G, H, L, M, N and O, Manila; I, K, Camp McKinley, Honolulu.

7th Art.—Headquarters, C, H and I, Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.; A, Fort Greble, R. I.; L, Fort Slocum, N. Y.; D, Fort Williams, Me.; E, Fort Preble, Maine; F, Fort Banks, Mass.; G, Fort Warren, Mass.; K, Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; M, O, Washington Barracks, D. C.; B, Fort Terry, N. Y.; N, Fort Totten, N. Y.

*Light batteries.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Headquarters, E, F, G, H, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Guanajay, Cuba; A, Fort Logan H. Hoots, Ariz.; B, C and D, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

2d Inf.—Headquarters, B, C, D and M, Pass Cavallo, Cuba; A, Sancti Spiritus; E, F, G and H (the depot battalion), Fort Thomas, Ky.; I, Sagua La Grande, Cuba; K, Trinidad, Cuba; L, Calbarien, Cuba.

3d Inf.—At Manila.

4th Inf.—At Manila.

5th Inf.—The Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; band and headquarters staff, Cos. F and G, Morro Castle, Santiago, Cuba; A, Cristo, Cuba; B, Barraco, Cuba; C, Songo, Cuba; D, El Coney, Cuba; E, San Luis, Cuba; H, Guantanamo, Cuba. There is a mounted detachment of immunes from the different companies in Santiago, Cuba.

6th Inf.—Manila.

7th Inf.—Headquarters, C and H, Fort Wayne, Mich.; M, Fort Brady, Mich.; A, B, I and K, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; E and F, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; G, Fort Valdez, Alaska; D, San Carlos, A. T.; L, Fort Egbert, Alaska.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M (depot battalion), Fort Snelling, Minn.

9th Inf.—At Manila.

10th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C, F, G, H, Matanzas, Cuba; D, E, Cardenas, Cuba; I, K and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; L, Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.

11th Inf.—Headquarters and B, D, E, I, K and M, San Juan, P. R.; A, F, G, at Ponce, P. R.; C, Mayaguez, P. R.; H, Aguadilla, P. R.; L, Lares.

12th Inf.—At Manila.

13th Inf.—At Manila.

14th Inf.—At Manila.

15th Inf.—Headquarters and A, C, D, Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; B, F, G and H, Madison Barracks, N. Y.; I, K, L and M, Fort Columbus, N. Y.; E, Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.

16th Inf.—At Manila.

17th Inf.—At Manila.

18th Inf.—At Manila.

19th Inf.—At Manila.

20th Inf.—At Manila.

21st Inf.—At Manila.

22d Inf.—At Manila.

23d Inf.—At Manila.

24th Inf.—Headquarters, A, C, E, F, G, H, I, K, Manila; D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; B, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; M, Fort Wright, Wash.; L, Skagway, Alaska.

25th Inf.—Headquarters, B, E, F, H, I, K, L, M, Manila; A, Fort Bliss, Tex.; C, D and G, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

HEADQUARTERS OF VOLUNTEER REGIMENTS.

The headquarters of all the following volunteer regiments are at Manila, where mail should be addressed: 11th Cav.; 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th and 49th Inf.

Puerto Rico Battalion—Headquarters, C and D, San Juan, P. R.; A, Mayaguez; B, Ponce.

The question of an emergency ration for the Army is again being carefully considered by the Subsistence Department. A board is now in session at the War Department whose purpose it is to examine and report upon the merits of the various rations thus far submitted. A ration, consisting of beef, a cereal and a vegetable, has been tested in the Philippines, and has been very favorably reported upon by the officers there. This ration is put up in tin cans of small size and consists of three entire meals accompanied by tea or coffee. It is in paste form, and, from the several chemical analysis which have been made, it is clear that it contains no substance of an impure or injurious character. Although no recommendations have been made by the board, it is believed that this ration will be adopted. The ration is manufactured in New York State by a reputable firm, who are well able to handle any orders which the Government may give them. This firm has recently sold many thousands of the emergency ration to England.

THE ARMY.

ELIHU ROOT, Secretary of War.

GEO. D. MEIKLEJOHN, Assistant Secretary.

Commanding Army.—Major General Nelson A. Miles.

G. O. 5, D. P. AND 8TH CORPS, JAN. 14, 1900.

Prohibits enlisted men and civilian employees from carrying arms within the limits of the city of Manila unless they are performing military duty. Commanding officers of troops on the Manila lines and of all troops quartered in the city, when sending out or making use of transportation, whether to secure supplies or to move property, will place in charge of guards or detachments escorting the same, reliable non-commissioned officers, and if such transportation consists of six or more wheeled vehicles commissioned officers, who will be responsible for the conduct of all men under their supervision, whether enlisted men or civilian teamsters. The provost guard of the city will arrest and confine all enlisted men and all civilian employees violating the terms of this order.

CIRCULAR 3, D. P. AND 8TH CORPS, JAN. 10, 1900.

Manila, P. I., Oct. 1, 1900.
Publishes the following communication:
To the Adjutant General, Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps.

Sir:—Self-inflicted wounds of the hand and occasionally the feet, claimed to be accidental, usually occurring on duty, are so frequent that have the honor to suggest that all such cases be carefully investigated by a board of survey similar to that called in case of desertion to determine the circumstances under which they actually occurred and especially in relation to the line of duty. All of these men become disabled for military duty with usually a minimum amount of maiming for civil occupation, and thus secure discharge. Very respectfully,

A. A. WOODHULL, Lieut. Col., D. Surg. Gen., C. Surg. All cases of this character, or in cases in which it is believed that wounds have been self-inflicted will be properly investigated and report made to these headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. Otis:

THOMAS H. BARRY, A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 4, D. P. AND 8TH CORPS, JAN. 11, 1900.

(Cablegram.)
Washington, Jan. 10, 1900.

Otis, Manila:
The Secretary of War directs that promotions in Volunteer regiments be made by seniority. Where officers for any reason are not fit for promotion you will bring them before board with view to eliminating them from the service. Let this be made known to all concerned. COBURN.

G. O. 10, DEPT. TEXAS, FEB. 14, 1900.
Publishes additional instructions concerning the preparation of estimates, pertaining to Quartermaster's Department.

G. O. 6, DEPT. EAST, FEB. 19, 1900.
When an enlisted man absent from his command reports to a post or other commanding officer in this department that he is without means and requests transportation to his station, the officer receiving such report will furnish the man transportation without applying to these headquarters for authority to do so, provided the man's station is within the limits of this department, after informing him that the cost of the same will be charged against him on the next muster and pay rolls. The officer furnishing the transportation will in each case write a letter to the officer commanding the organization to which the soldier belongs, informing him of the circumstances of the case and the action taken and requesting that the proper amount be charged against the soldier. This letter will be forwarded through these headquarters.

Army Regulations and existing orders governing such cases will always be complied with, and should any case present unusual features, application will be made to these headquarters for instruction.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt:
T. BENTLEY MOTT, 1st Lieut. 7th Art., A. D. C., A. A. G.

CIRCULAR 6, DEPT. EAST, FEB. 19, 1900.
It has been observed that at many posts in this department official papers are much encumbered with formal endorsements for which there is no necessity as it involves a waste of clerical labor and makes the information contained in the endorsements more difficult to reach. The practice in vogue at department headquarters for all papers to be referred to an officer of the department staff without formal heading and signature; for example a paper would be referred to the Chief Surgeon of this Department in the following manner:

A. G. O. }
D. E. } Chief Surgeon.
Jan. 3, 1900.

This action would be recorded in the "Letters Received" book in the same manner. When the paper is received back from the Chief Surgeon a notation would be made in the "Letter Received" book that it had been received back on such a date with such and such a recommendation.

This system will be followed in post records and endorsements.

For example: A paper is referred from Department headquarters to the 2d Lieutenant of a Company for remark. The Post Commander receives it and endorses it as follows: "Fort Blank," Jan 3, 1900. To 2d Lieut. X through Commanding Officer Company A." The Company Commander endorses it, "To Lieut. Blank." The Lieutenant returns it with his remarks in a formal endorsement. The Company and Post Commanders each return it by formal endorsements.

By command of Maj. Gen. Merritt:
T. BENTLEY MOTT, 1st Lieut. 7th Art., A. D. C., A. A. G.

G. O. 6, D. S. AND P. F., FEB. 5, 1900.
In view of G. O. 55, Division of Cuba, Dec. 28, 1899, prescribing the conduct of small arms practice in the Division, Par. 2, G. O. 31, June 30, 1899, from these headquarters, is revoked.

G. O. 40, Oct. 2, 1899, from these headquarters, prohibiting officers and soldiers from entering the city of Santiago and prescribing quarantine measures for Morro Castle and substation, are revoked.

G. O. 7, D. S. AND P. F., FEB. 6, 1900.
The following named uniforms are prescribed for use of officers and soldiers serving in this Department: 1. Khaki uniform. 2. White uniform. 3. Blue blouse with blue or white trousers. The summer helmet will be worn with each of these uniforms. Coats will be worn buttoned throughout and will be provided with the regulation insignia or chevrons. Soldiers visiting towns or cities will wear one of the above described uniforms; the wearing of mixed uniforms is prohibited. Leggings and campaign hats will be worn only as prescribed by Army Regulations and the blue shirt will be worn as an outer garment when ordered by the Commanding Officer, which will not include guards in cities or towns or men of duty there. Officers and soldiers will always appear in uniform except when civilian evening dress is used. So much of G. O. 14, Department of Santiago, Nov. 8, 1898, as conflicts with the foregoing, is revoked.

By order of Col. Whiteside:
GEO. ANDREWS, A. A. G.

G. O. 1, D. P. H. AND P. D. R., FEB. 7, 1900.
Gives instructions for the inspection of posts, camps, troops, etc., and announces that the Acting Inspector General of the Department, in addition to his other duties, will act as Superintendent of Public Schools. Capt. E. F. Jackson, Acting Judge Advocate, is appointed Inspector of Small-arms Practice, vice Maj. Frank H. Edmunds, 1st Inf., Acting Inspector General, relieved. The Chief Surgeon of the Department is announced as Superintendent of civil hospitals, asylums and charitable institutions. These institutions will be inspected at least once a month.

G. O. 6, DEPT. MISSOURI, FEB. 21, 1900.
Lieut. Col. James P. Kimball, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., is announced as Chief Surgeon of the Department. Lieut. Col. Egon A. Koerper, Deputy Surgeon General, U. S. A., retired.

G. O. 1, DIV. CUBA, FEB. 21, 1900.
Maj. Edwin St. J. Greble, A. G. U. S. V., is announced as Assistant Adjutant General on the staff of Maj. Gen. Wood, the Division Commander.

G. O. 25, D. P. R., FEB. 5, 1900.
Gives instructions to disbursing officers relative to rendering their monthly accounts of disbursements.

G. O. 8, D. S. AND P. P., FEB. 12, 1900.
Charges District and Post Commanders with the maintenance of public order, in the general sense of the term, sanitation, the conduct of all public works of a sanitary character and the completion of public works now being constructed under their charge, and directs monthly inspections of all prisons, hospitals and public institutions in their districts; investigate and report upon all delays, abuses and neglects which tend to impair or obstruct the working of the civil government in its various branches. In the District of Santiago, the monthly inspections of prisons, hospitals and public institutions will be made by Maj. Valery Havard, Surgeon, U. S. A. The quarterly inspections of public schools will be made as follows: At Santiago by 1st Lieut. Thomas A. Pearce, 5th Inf.; at El Caney by 1st Lieut. Esckiel J. Williams, 5th Inf.; at El Cobre by 2d Lieut. Howard C. Price, 5th Inf.

G. O. 22, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 24, 1900.
I. Publishes an indorsement from the Secretary of the Treasury so far modifying Treasury Department Circular No. 7, as published in par. 3, G. O. 12, Jan. 27, 1900, H. Q. A., as to authorize the use of rubber stamps to indicate "purpose for which drawn" or rank of officer drawing the checks.

II. Announces that toilet paper, as an article of issue, will be furnished by the Subsistence Department until June 30, 1900, for the use of the enlisted men stationed at such military posts and camps as are provided with modern water closets with sewer connections.

Issues at such posts and camps will be made upon special requisitions of the commanding officers of organizations, approved by commanding officers of posts and camps, at the rate of one package of 1,000 sheets for each two enlisted men per month.

Commanding officers of organizations and post and camp Quartermasters will make report, on June 15, 1900, to the Adjutant General of the Army, from which it may be determined whether the issue of toilet paper at such places is a measure of economy and whether the continuance of the issue after June 30, 1900, will be advantageous and desirable.

III. Publishes the joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to use \$60,000 of the appropriations for the support of the Regular and Volunteer Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, for the construction of a modern military hospital at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Approved Feb. 9, 1900.

G. O. 23, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 24, 1900.
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1, G. O. 21, April 20, 1898, from this office, is revoked.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, each battery of field artillery shall be equipped with six (6) guns, nine (9) caissons, one (1) combination battery wagon and forage, and one (1) artillery store wagon, the guns, caissons and battery wagons to be drawn by six (6) horses and the artillery store wagon by four (4) horses; and the two batteries of heavy artillery announced as siege batteries for instruction and other purposes in par. 2, G. O. 16, Feb. 15, 1900, from this office, shall each be equipped with four (4) 5-inch B. L. rifles, or four (4) 7-inch B. L. howitzers, four (4) platform wagons, one (1) battery wagon and forage, four (4) ammunition wagons, and six (6) army wagons, the guns and platform wagons to be drawn by eight (8) horses, the battery wagon and forage and the ammunition and army wagons each to be drawn by six (6) mules.

Battery commanders will make timely requisitions to enable them to carry out the provisions of this order.

III. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 4, G. O. 149, Aug. 17, 1899, from this office, promulgating a system of rules under which enlisted men of the Army may make allotments of their pay, is amended to read as follows, and the provisions therein set forth will be carefully complied with:

4. On the death, discharge or desertion of a soldier who has an allotment running the allotment ceases. In case of forfeiture by sentence of a Court Martial the allotment, or so much thereof as is required to meet said forfeiture, will be suspended during the period of the sentence, and the immediate commanding officers will report as expeditiously as possible to Department or corps commanders the names of grantors whose allotments thus cease or are suspended, as well as cases of reduction in grade of a soldier who has made an allotment whereby his pay has become less than the amount he has allotted, and the Department or corps commander will promptly telegraph such notifications to the Paymaster General.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 24, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 28, 1900.
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 1, G. O. 31, Feb. 21, 1899, from this office, authorizing the payment of commutation of rations to enlisted men in the island of Cuba who may be detailed on special duty which separates them from messing facilities with the troops at the rate of \$1.50 per diem is revoked, and hereafter commutation of rations will be paid at the rate of 75 cents per day, as authorized by Section 3 of par. 1272 of the regulations.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War, par. 326 of the regulations, and so much of the post exchange regulations published May 1, 1899, from this office, as is covered thereby are amended to read as follows:

326. On June 30 and Dec. 31 of each year the commanding officer of a post at which an exchange is conducted will submit to the Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, a detailed report of the operations and financial condition of the exchange, accompanied by such remarks touching its effect upon the welfare of his command as he may deem it necessary to make for the information of the Commanding General of the Army and the Secretary of War; and when no exchange has been maintained at a post such fact will also be communicated to the Adjutant General of the Army, through military channels, on the dates hereinafter specified.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

CIRCULAR 5, H. Q. A., A. G. O., FEB. 27, 1900.
By direction of the Secretary of War, the following is published to the Army for the information and guidance of all concerned:

The frequent efforts which are being made to procure personal favors and consideration in behalf of post non-commissioned staff officers of the Army in the matter of assignment to stations, etc., has suggested to the Secretary of War that an impression may exist that par. 5 of the regulations, which specifically prohibits the procurement of personal favors except through the regular military channels, does not relate to enlisted men, and he therefore directs that the attention of all concerned be called to the provisions of the said paragraph and that in future a strict observance thereof be enforced.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles: H. C. CORBIN, A. G.

G. O. 1, 1ST DIV., 8TH CORPS, JAN. 4, 1900.
In compliance with G. O. 3, Headquarters Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, dated Jan. 4, 1900, the undersigned assumes command of the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps.

J. C. BATES, Maj. Gen., U. S. V.

G. O. 2, 1ST DIV., 8TH CORPS, JAN. 4, 1900.
Two expeditionary brigades, composed of troops belonging to the 1st Division, 8th Army Corps, are established as follows: The first will be under the command of Brig. Gen.

Theodore Schwan, U. S. V., Chief of Staff, Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, and will consist of: 30th Infantry, 46th Infantry, Troops A, B, C, D, and I, 4th Cavalry, and Nolan's Squadron, 11th Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. E. M. Hayes, 4th Cav.; detachment 6th U. S. Artillery, with three Maxim-Nordenfjeldt guns, under Capt. G. W. Van Deusen, 7th Art.; two companies Macabete Scouts, under 1st Lieut. W. C. Geiger, 14th Inf. This organization will be known officially as Schwan's Expeditionary Brigade. The second will be under the command of Brig. Gen. Loyd Wheaton, U. S. V., and will consist of: 4th Infantry, 28th Infantry, 48th Infantry, Coe, G and H, 37th Infantry, four field guns, detachment 4th U. S. Artillery, with two Maxim-Nordenfjeldt guns and two dynamite guns, under 1st Lieutenant M. C. Buckley, 3d U. S. Art. This organization will be known as Wheaton's Expeditionary Brigade.

G. O. 3, 1ST DIV., 8TH CORPS, JAN. 10, 1900.
The following named officers are announced as composing the personal staff of the Major General commanding the division: Capt. Samuel E. Smiley, 15th U. S. Inf., A. D. C.; 1st Lieut. Horace M. Reeve, 3d U. S. Inf., A. D. C.; 2d Lieut. Wm. B. Cowin, 1st U. S. Inf., A. D. C.

By command of Major General Bates: ARTHUR L. WAGNER, A. A. G.

G. O. 3, D. P. AND 8TH CORPS, JAN. 23, 1900.
Announces that the inhabitants of the city of Manila must confine themselves to their homes after 10 o'clock p. m., after which hour the streets of the city will be cleared by the police.

G. O. 9, M. G. P. I., JAN. 23, 1900.
Announces that the Port of San Jose de Buenavista, Island of Panay, will be open for trade on Feb. 1, 1900. 2d Lieut. William E. Hunt, 19th Inf., is appointed Captain of the Port, Collector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue at that port.

G. O. 12, M. G. P. I., JAN. 25, 1900.
The necessary military duties as U. O. of his regiment now in the field making it impracticable for him to perform those of Associate Justice of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, Col. William E. Birkmeyer, 28th Inf., is relieved from the latter duty, and Lieut. Col. Thomas H. Hamer, 37th Inf., is appointed in his stead.

G. O. 13, M. G. P. I., JAN. 26, 1900.
Announces that the ports of Subig, Iba and Santa Cruz, Province of Zamboales, will be opened for trade on Feb. 1. The following officers are appointed Captains of the port, Inspectors of Customs and Collectors of Internal Revenue at those ports, as follows: At Subig, 1st Lieut. Carl A. Martin, 25th Inf.; at Iba, 2d Lieut. Garrison McCaskey, 25th Inf.; at Santa Cruz, 1st Lieut. Vernon A. Caldwell, 25th Inf.

CIR. 225, PAYMR. GEN. OFFICE, FEB. 16, 1900.
Publishes the following decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury: No. 91. Travel allowances.—Volunteer officer discharged at place where commission was accepted and where he resided at time of acceptance, not entitled to travel allowances under Section 1289, R. S. (We omit text.—Ed.)

GENERAL OFFICERS.
Brig. Gen. H. C. Merriam, U. S. A., Commanding the Departments of the Colorado and Missouri, will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and return to Denver, Colo. (D. Colo., Feb. 15.)

Brig. Gen. Gilbert S. Carpenter, U. S. A., will proceed from San Francisco, Cal., to his home. (W. D., Feb. 24.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Maj. Edwin St. J. Greble, A. G. U. S. V., is relieved from duty in the Department of Matanzas and San Juan, and will report to the Commanding General, Division of Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, Feb. 15.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.
Capt. H. F. Jackson, Acting Judge Advocate, will proceed to Aguacate, Cuba, pertaining to the inspection of roads and hospitals. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 23.)

Leaves for 14 days is granted Capt. B. Simonds, Acting Judge Advocate, U. S. A., Judge Advocate, Department of Havana. (D. H., Feb. 20.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.
Capt. Jacques de L. LaBette, A. Q. M., will proceed to Santiago de Cuba for consultation with Chief Q. M. of the Department regarding construction of barracks and quarters at Morro Castle, and return to station at Gibara, Cuba. (D. S. and P. P., Feb. 8.)

Capt. Marion M. McMillin, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will proceed at once to Seattle, Wash., for temporary duty, and upon the completion of it will assume charge of the Quartermaster's property on the transport Fort Stephens, and proceed thereon to Manila, where he will report for duty. (W. D., Feb. 25.)

Capt. James S. Michael, A. Q. M., U. S. V., will report to the Chief Q. M. of the Department for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 24.)

Capt. Louis F. Garrard, A. Q. M., will report to Brig. Gen. Samuel B. M. Young, U. S. V., at Vigan, Luzon, for assignment to duty as Quartermaster of the District of Northwestern Luzon. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 23.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.
Capt. Frederick H. Pomroy, C. S., will proceed to New York city, N. Y. (D. Cuba, Feb. 20.)

Commissary Sergt. Paul Eichinger will proceed to Havana for duty in the Depot at Triscornia. Commissary Sergt. J. J. O'Keefe will proceed to San Luis, Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, Feb. 20.)

Capt. Philip Mothersall, C. S., U. S. V., Chief Commissary, Department of Havana, will in addition to other duties take temporary charge of the Depot Commissary at Triscornia, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Feb. 20.)

Maj. David L. Brainard, C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Washington, D. C., for temporary duty. (W. D., Feb. 26.)

Maj. Oskaloosa M. Smith, C. S., U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 25.)

Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, A. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to Manila for duty. (W. D., Feb. 27.)

Capt. Frederic H. Pomroy, A. C. S., U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for temporary duty. (W. D., Feb. 27.)

The assignment of Maj. Edward B. Dwyer, C. S., as Chief Commissary of the Dept. of the Pacific and 8th Corps, to relieve Maj. Oskaloosa M. Smith, C. S., Jan. 2, 1900, is confirmed. (W. D., Feb. 28.)

The assignment of Maj. Oliver E. Wood, C. S., U. S. V., as Chief Commissary of the Division of Cuba, is confirmed. Maj. Wood, in addition to his other duties, will assume the duties of Purchasing Commissary at Havana, Cuba. (W. D., Feb. 28.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following changes of station and duties of officers of the Medical Department are announced: Maj. H. F. Birmingham, Surgeon, U. S. A., will report in person to the Commanding General, 2d Brigade, 1st Division, for duty as Brigade Surgeon, relieving Maj. Ira C. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. V., who will proceed to Manila, and report to the Provost Marshal General for duty on the board of health, Manila; A. A. Surg. H. B. Wilkinson, U. S. A., recently arrived, will proceed to Bautista, Luzon, and report to the C. O., 17th Inf., for duty, relieving A. A. Surg. R. A. Edmonston, U. S. A., who will proceed to Manila for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. W. J. Calvert, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., who will report to the Provost Marshal General for duty on the board of health. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 7.)

The following changes and assignments of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., are announced: Arthur Jordan to Battalion of Engineers, Convent de Malate, Malate, for temporary duty; G. S. Fletcher to Bacolod, Island of Negros, for duty, relieving W. H. O'Malley, who will proceed to Iloilo, Island of Panay, for duty; Arthur W. McArthur will report to the C. O., 46th Inf., Nipa Barracks, Malate, for temporary duty; Percival S. Rossiter will proceed to Aparri, Luzon, for duty with 16th Inf.; Frederick H. Morhart and William H. Oates will report in person to the C. O., Battalion 29th Inf., at San Fernando de la Union, and the Battalion 32d Inf., at Orani, Luzon, respectively, for duty with those commands. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 4.)

The following changes and assignments of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are announced: Hospital Steward George Gibbons will report to Maj. William H. Corbuser,

Surgeon, U. S. A., Acting Medical Purveyor, for duty at the Medical Supply Depot; Hospital Steward William A. Cross will report to the Surgeon in Charge, Santa Mesa Hospital, for duty; Acting Hospital Steward Charles G. Bryant will proceed to Candaba, Luzon, for duty, relieving Hospital Steward Fred W. Armstrong, who will proceed to Manila; Acting Hospital Steward Harry Fisher will proceed to Manila; Acting Hospital Steward H. F. Pierce will report to the Surgeon in Charge, 1st Reserve Hospital. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 10.)

A. A. Surg. William Alden, U. S. A., will proceed to his proper station, Pinar del Rio Barracks, Cuba. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Jan. 15.)

A. A. Surg. G. A. McHenry, U. S. A., will proceed to Mayari, relieving A. A. Surg. A. M. F. De Ybarra, U. S. A., who will proceed to Santiago. (D. S. and P. P., Jan. 22.)

Acting Hospital Steward Hiram Ogle is relieved from duty at the post of San Juan, P. R., and will be sent to Cayey, P. R., for duty to relieve Acting Hospital Steward R. S. Bamberger, Hospital Corps, who will be sent to San Juan for duty. (D. P. R., Feb. 1.)

Acting Hospital Steward Aaron Freeman will proceed to Morro Castle, Santiago de Cuba, for duty. (D. S. and P. P., Feb. 7.)

A. A. Surg. W. F. Davidson, U. S. A., and the Hospital Corps now at Songo, will accompany Co. C, 5th Inf., from Songo to Morro Castle. (D. S. and P. P., Feb. 7.)

A. A. Surg. Gordon B. Meldrum, U. S. A., will report for temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Feb. 4.)

A. A. Surg. John P. Kelly, U. S. A., is assigned to temporary duty at the U. S. General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, awaiting assignment to a Government transport. (D. Cal., Feb. 14.)

A. A. Surg. G. B. Meldrum, U. S. A.; A. A. Surg. R. A. Anderson, Capt. W. J. Wakeman, A. Surg. and Capt. F. P. Reynolds, A. Surg., U. S. A., will proceed to Manila on the transport Sherman sailing from San Francisco, Feb. 17. (D. Cal., Feb. 15.)

Acting Hospital Stewards Harvey E. Lucas and John F. Fair, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana for duty at Cabanas Barracks, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Feb. 15.)

Hospital Stewards John C. Blake, Harry P. Temple and Henry C. Senecal will proceed on the transport Sherman, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17, for duty during the voyage to the Philippines, and there report for further duty. (D. Cal., Feb. 15.)

A. A. Surgs. Arlington Pond and Chas. D. Noble, U. S. A.; are assigned to temporary duty with troops on the U. S. transport Sherman, to sail for the Philippine Islands about Feb. 17, where they will report for duty. (D. Cal., Feb. 16.)

A. A. Surg. Walter K. Beatty, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

Capt. Charles E. B. Flagg, A. Surg., U. S. A., is relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed by U. S. A. transport to San Francisco, Cal., where upon arrival he will report by telegraph to the Adjutant General of the Army for orders. The travel enjoined is necessary for the public service. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 20.)

Maj. Edwin St. J. Greble, A. G. U. S. V., will report to the Commanding General, Division of Cuba, for duty. (D. Cuba, Feb. 15.)

Acting Hospital Stewards Harvey E. Lucas and John F. Fair, Hospital Corps, U. S. A., will proceed to Havana for assignment to duty at Cabanas Barracks. (D. Cuba, Feb. 15.)

A. A. Surg. Molyneux Turner, U. S. A., will proceed to Matanzas, Cuba, for examination as to his physical condition. (D. M. and S. C., Feb. 17.)

A. A. Surg. Jose M. Delgado, U. S. A., will report on transport Sedgwick on a trip to New York, N. Y., and return to Havana, Cuba. (D. Cuba, Feb. 20.)

Acting Hospital Steward Harvey E. Lucas is assigned for duty at Cabanas Barracks. (D. H., Feb. 21.)

Acting Hospital Steward John F. Fair is assigned for duty at the headquarters 2d Art. (D. H., Feb. 21.)

Maj. John G. Davis, Surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (W. D., Feb. 23.)

Acting Hospital Steward John E. Oehl is transferred to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. (W. D., Feb. 23.)

A. A. Surg. Hugh Goodwin, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Feb. 23.)

Maj. John G. Davis, Surgeon, U. S. V., will proceed to Manila for duty. (W. D., Feb. 23.)

The following named Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty: Henry G. G. Schmidt, Thurston Smith, William E. Vose. (W. D., Feb. 24.)

Hospital Steward Henry Johnson, now at Pinar del Rio Barracks, Cuba, will be discharged the service of the United States. (W. D., Feb. 24.)

Hospital Steward Joseph Meisel, Fort Baker, Cal., is transferred to Vancouver Barracks, Wash., to relieve Hospital Steward John L. Henderson, who will be sent to Seattle, Wash. (W. D., Feb. 24.)

Hospital Steward Max Werner is transferred to Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., to relieve Hospital Steward Henry O. Cabell, who will be sent to the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D. C., for treatment. (W. D., Feb. 24.)

Acting Hospital Steward Henry S. Gilbert will report to the Medical Superintendent Army transport service New York for temporary duty in his office. (D. E., Feb. 27.)

Hospital Steward William Edwards, will be sent by the C. O. Jackson Barracks, to the Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, for admission for treatment. (D. E., Feb. 27.)

Hospital Steward Max Werner will proceed to Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty. (Ft. Meyer, Feb. 26.)

Capt. Edward L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed member of the G. C. M. at Washington Barracks. (D. E., Feb. 28.)

Capt. E. L. Munson, Assistant Surgeon, is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Washington Barracks, Feb. 21.)

A. A. Surg. L. A. Felder will proceed to Mobile in connection with execution of contract. (Ft. Morgan, Feb. 26.)

The following changes of stations and duties of enlisted men of the Hospital Corps are announced: Hosp. Stwd. Thomas D. Hare will report to the C. O., 16th Inf., Aparri, Luzon, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 22.)

The following changes of stations and duties of Acting Assistant Surgeons, U. S. A., are announced: Louis A. Malony will report to the C. O., 3d Inf., at Calocan, Luzon, relieving Arthur B. Smith, who will report to the Surgeon in charge, 1st Reserve Hospital, for duty; Charles A. Cattermole will report to Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbe, U. S. V., for duty with his expeditionary brigade; Verdo B. Gregory will report for duty with Battalion 22d Inf., at San Fernando, Province of Pangasinan, Luzon, for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 23.)

Capt. William B. Stephenson, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., is detailed member of the Examining Board at the Army Building, New York city, New York, vice Maj. Ezra Woodruff, Surg., U. S. A., relieved. (W. D., Feb. 28.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Maj. Geo. G. Arthur, Additional Paymaster, will proceed from San Francisco on the transport Sherman, sailing Feb. 17. (D. Cal., Feb. 15.)

Payment of troops in the Department will be made by Maj. Robert S. Smith, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., as follows: By express at Mansanillo, Bayamo, Guantanamo, Baracoa, Holguin, Mayari, Songo, El Cristo and Palma Soriano. In person at Santiago Barracks, Morro Castle, General Hospital, El Caney and San Luis. (D. S. and P. P., Jan. 22.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. Robert S. Smith, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., Chief Paymaster, with authority to apply for an extension of one month. (D. S. and P. P., Feb. 8.)

Maj. John R. Lynch, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief Paymaster, at headquarters Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe. (D. S. and P. P., Feb. 6.)

Maj. Braden D. Slaughter, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., is relieved from duty at Department of Missouri Headquarters, and will comply with Par. 25, S. O. 21, C. S., A. G. O. (D. M., Feb. 14.)

The troops in the Department of the Lakes will be paid on the muster of Feb. 28, 1900, as follows: By Major William F. Tucker, Paymaster, in person at Fort Sheridan, Ill., and Fort Thomas, Ky. By Maj. Thomas C. Goodman, Additional Paymaster, U. S. V., by checks at Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Forts Brady and Wayne, Mich.; Rock Island Arsenal,

Ill.: Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., and Columbia Arsenal, Tenn. (D. L., Feb. 20.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

2d Lieut. Horton W. Stickle, C. E., U. S. A., will be assigned to command the detachment of the battalion of engineers on duty with the 2d Division, relieving 2d Lieut. Wm. P. Wooten, C. E., who will report for duty with Co. A, Battalion of Engineers. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 22.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, O. D., U. S. A., will report to the Chief O. O. of the Department for duty as his assistant. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 24.)
Ord. Sergt. John J. Murphy is transferred to Fort Slocum, New York, to relieve Ord. Sergt. James Cronin, who will be sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty. (W. D., Feb. 27.)

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, U. S. A., recently appointed, will proceed to Governors Island, New York, for assignment to duty at a post in New York Harbor until the transport Summer sails for the Philippine Islands, when he will proceed thereon to Manila. (W. D., Feb. 21.)
Ord. Chaplain Ruter W. Springer, U. S. A., will proceed to Angeles, Luzon, for duty with the battalion of the 41st Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 21.)
Chaplain Edmund P. Easterbrook, having reported, is assigned to duty at Fort Wood until the sailing of the transport Summer, when he will proceed to Manila. (D. E., Feb. 28.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1ST CAVALRY—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

Leave for one month, to take effect March 7, 1900, is granted 2d Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 1st Cav. (W. D., Feb. 24.)
1st Lieut. Elmer Lindsey, 1st Cav., will proceed from Fort Keogh, Mont., to Fort Missoula, Mont., on March 2, 1900, to superintend the sale of certain hay, and return to his proper station. (D. D., Feb. 21.)

3D CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. C. A. Hedekin, 3d Cav. (Ft. Myer, Feb. 22.)
Leave until March 20, 1900, is granted Col. Wirt Davis, 3d Cav. (W. D., Feb. 28.)
Col. Wirt Davis, 3d Cav., will report for duty with recruits to be sent from Fort Slocum, New York, on the transport Summer to the Philippine Islands, and upon his arrival at Manila will join his regiment. (W. D., Feb. 28.)

5TH CAVALRY—COL. WILLIAM A. RAFFERTY.

2d Lieut. Hamilton Foley, 5th Cav., now on duty with Troop C, 5th Cav., will remain at Humacao, P. R., awaiting arrival of Troop F at that station, to which troop he is attached and 1st Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 2d Cav., is attached to Troop C, 5th Cav., and will remain at San Juan, P. R., awaiting arrival of Troop C at San Juan. (D. P. R., Feb. 2.)
2d Lieut. John P. Wade, 5th Cav., A. D. C., is relieved, and 1st Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn., is detailed to witness the issues of annuity goods to the Indians at the Cheyenne River Agency, S. D. (D. D., Feb. 10.)

6TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER.

2d Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., will proceed on a transport sailing from Seattle, Wash., to Manila, and report to the C. O. 4th Cav., for duty with that regiment. (W. D., Feb. 24.)
The operation of par. 22, S. O. 46, W. D., Feb. 24, 1900, relating to 2d Lieut. Stuart Heintzelman, 6th Cav., is suspended until further orders. (W. D., Feb. 27.)

7TH CAVALRY—COL. THEODORE A. BALDWIN.

Leave for 10 days is granted 1st Lieut. M. C. Butler, 7th Cav. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Jan. 31.)
1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., will proceed to Pinar del Rio Barracks, Cuba, for duty with his troop. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Jan. 22.)

8TH CAVALRY—COL. WIRT DAVIS.

The following transfers are made in the 8th Cav.: 2d Lieut. George Williams, from Troop C to Troop M; 2d Lieut. Edward L. King, from Troop M to Troop C. Lieut. Williams will proceed to Governors Island, New York city, for further orders. (W. D., Feb. 23.)

10TH CAVALRY—COL. SAMUEL M. WHITESIDE.

Par. 3, S. O. 24, c. s., these headquarters, directing transfer of headquarters, 10th Cav., from Manzanillo to Holguin, is revoked. The Adjutant and Sergeant Major, en route to Holguin, will return to Manzanillo and take station. (D. S. and P. P., Feb. 8.)
Maj. Clarence A. Stedman, 10th Cav., will proceed to Manzanillo, Cuba, and take station. (D. S. and P. P., Feb. 2.)

1ST ARTILLERY—COL. WALLACE F. RANDOLPH.

Capt. H. W. Hubbell, 1st Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Sullivan's Island, Feb. 21.)
2d Lieut. H. T. Patten, 1st Art., is detailed Recruiting Officer. (Sullivan's Island, Feb. 22.)
Corpl. John Buffum, Bat. B, 1st Art., is detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (St. Francis Barracks, Feb. 22.)
Corpl. Warren Chapman, Bat. K, 1st Art., has been promoted to Sergeant.
The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Samuel C. Hazard, 1st Art., is extended eleven days. (D. E., Feb. 23.)
Leave for two months is granted Capt. Louis Ostheim, 1st Art. (W. D., Feb. 27.)
Capt. Louis Ostheim, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Screven, Ga., and join battery. (W. D., Feb. 27.)

The following transfers are made in the 1st Art.: 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Winston, from Battery I to Battery G; 1st Lieut. William Chamberlain, from Battery G to Battery I. (W. D., Feb. 28.)
Leave for 15 days is granted Capt. J. L. Chamberlain, 1st Art. (D. E., March 1.)
2d Lieut. W. E. Cole, 1st Art., is detailed Adjutant. (Fort Barrancas, Feb. 26.)

A detachment of 60 men of L, 1st Art., will proceed to Fort Pickens and relieve similar detachment of H, 1st Art. (Fort Barrancas, Feb. 26.)
Batteries B and N, 1st Art., in camp for some time past at St. Francis Barracks, St. Augustine, have gone to their permanent station, Key West Barracks, Fla.

2D ARTILLERY—COL. WILLIAM L. HASKIN.

2d Lieut. Carroll F. Armistead, 2d Art., will report to his battery for duty. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Feb. 10.)
1st Lieut. Roderick L. Carmichael, 2d Art., will proceed to Fort Williams, Me., for temporary duty. (D. E., Feb. 23.)

3D ARTILLERY—COL. JACOB B. RAWLES.

1st Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 3d Art., Aid., is appointed Chief Ordnance Officer, Chief Signal Officer and Acting Engineer Officer at these headquarters. (G. O. S. D. M., Feb. 12.)

4TH ARTILLERY—COL. FRANCIS L. GUNTHER.

Corpls. M. B. Rogers, F. and J. H. Weinhold and John Broderick, Bat. L, 4th Art., have been promoted to Sergeants.
Lieut. R. S. Granger, 4th Art., is detailed officer in charge of prisoners. (Ft. Monroe, Feb. 24.)

5TH ARTILLERY—COL. JOHN I. RODGERS.

1st Lieut. W. P. Pence, 5th Art., is detailed Summary Court. (Ft. Hancock, Feb. 27.)
2d Lieut. E. H. Martin, 5th Art., is appointed Summary Court. (Ft. Hancock, Feb. 24.)
Leave for two days is granted Lieuts. H. Hall and H. P. Wilbur, 5th Art. (Ft. Hancock, Feb. 24.)
The following promotion and appointments of non-commissioned officers were made in Battery N, 5th Art., Feb. 19: Corpl. John J. McCarthy, to be Sergeant, vice Underwood, reduced; Pvt. August Gerber, to be Corporal, vice McCarthy, promoted; Pvt. Thomas J. Manning, to be Corporal to fill original vacancy.

6TH ARTILLERY—COL. EDWARD B. WILLISTON.

1st Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 6th Art., is transferred from

Battery D to Battery I of that regiment, and upon the expiration of his leave will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (W. D., Feb. 27.)

7TH ARTILLERY—COL. HENRY C. HASBROUCK.

Capt. Charles G. Treat, 7th Art., will report to Col. Edward Moore, president examining board, New York, Monday, Feb. 26. (D. E., Feb. 23.)

1ST INFANTRY—COL. ABRAHAM A. HARBACH.

Capt. E. Chandler, 1st Inf., is granted leave for one month with permission to go to United States. (D. Cuba, Feb. 6.)
Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. H. H. Tebbetts, 1st Inf. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Jan. 22.)
2d Lieut. William M. Parker, 1st Inf., will report in person to Lieut. Col. Theodore J. Wint, 6th Cav., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kan., for examination as to his fitness for promotion. (W. D., Feb. 24.)

3D INFANTRY—COLONEL J. H. PAGE.

1st Lieut. F. T. Stetson, 3d Inf., will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for recruiting duty in United States. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 24.)

4TH INFANTRY—COL. ROBERT H. HALL.

The members of Co. C, 4th Inf., have passed feeling resolutions on the death of Lieut. Ward Cheney, which occurred near Imus, Luzon, Jan. 7, and have sent a copy of the same to the family of the deceased. Among other things the resolutions say: "He had endeared himself to all. He was a thorough gentleman and soldier, and the country has lost one of its bravest sons. The example he set for his men will ever prompt them to the performance of their duties."
Lieut. Col. James M. J. Sanno, 4th Inf., is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to consider and pass upon presented claims against the Government, and Capt. Henry A. Greene, 20th Inf., is relieved therefrom. (M. G. P. I., Jan. 20.)

5TH INFANTRY—COL. RICHARD COMBA.

Mounted Co. C, 5th Inf., is relieved from duty at Songo, Cuba, and will march to Morro Castle and take station. (D. S. and P. P., Feb. 7.)
Leave for four months, to take effect on or about April 1, 1900, is granted Maj. George P. Borden, 5th Inf. (W. D., Feb. 23.)

6TH INFANTRY—COL. CHARLES W. MINER.

1st Lieut. Frank C. Bolles, 6th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Van Leer Willis, 12th Inf., are relieved from duty as Aides-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, U. S. V., and will join their respective regiments. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 24.)

7TH INFANTRY—COLONEL LOYD WHEATON.

1st Lieut. Howard R. Perry, 7th Inf., Acting Aide-de-Camp, is detailed as a member of the board of officers appointed to examine candidates for admission to the U. S. Military Academy, vice 1st Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf., relieved. (W. D., Feb. 26.)
2d Lieut. Clement A. Trott, 7th Inf., and Wilson B. Burr, 8th Inf., will report to Col. Richard Comba, 5th Inf., president of the examining board appointed to meet at Fort Sheridan, Ill., for examination for promotion. (W. D., Feb. 24.)

8TH INFANTRY—COL. GEORGE M. RANDALL.

1st Lieut. John B. Seyburn, 8th Inf., will report before the examining board at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, for examination. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Jan. 31.)
Leave for 20 days is granted Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, 8th Inf. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Feb. 3.)
1st Lieut. Bert H. Merchant, 8th Inf., will report at Columbia Barracks for duty with his regiment. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Jan. 20.)

11TH INFANTRY—COL. ISAAC D. DE RUSSY.

Capt. Richard M. Blatchford, 11th Inf., will report to the C. O. of his regiment for duty. (D. P. R., Feb. 3.)

12TH INFANTRY—COL. CHAMBERS MCKIBBIN.

The sick leave granted Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, 12th Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Feb. 23.)

15TH INFANTRY—COL. EDWARD MOALE.

Sergt. P. J. McGee, Co. E, 15th Inf., is relieved from duty as Exchange Steward. (Madison Barracks, Feb. 21.)
Capt. J. K. Thompson and W. M. Blow, 15th Inf., are announced as Fire Marshal and Assistant Fire Marshal. (Plattsburg Barracks, Feb. 24.)
Capt. J. K. Thompson, 15th Inf., is detailed Summary Court. (Plattsburg Barracks, Feb. 26.)
1st Lieut. W. F. Bertach, 15th Inf., is detailed Post Commissary. (Plattsburg Barracks, Feb. 26.)
Sick leave for one month is granted Capt. William N. Blow, Jr., 15th Inf. (W. D., Feb. 27.)
Sick leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Warren S. Barlow, 15th Inf. (W. D., Feb. 28.)

16TH INFANTRY—COL. CHARLES C. HOOD.

Maj. Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Inf., is assigned to temporary duty in San Francisco, Cal., awaiting transportation to the Philippines. (D. Cal., Feb. 14.)
Maj. Samuel R. Whitall, 16th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the U. S. transport Sherman, to sail Feb. 17. (D. Cal., Feb. 15.)
Capt. Beaumont B. Buck, 16th Inf., will report in person to Brig. Gen. Robert H. Hall, U. S. V., president of the Army Retiring Board, for examination. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 24.)
The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. Milton L. McGrew, 16th Inf., is extended two months. (W. D., Feb. 27.)
1st Lieut. Charles W. Castle, 16th Inf., having been relieved from duty as A. D. C. on the staff of Maj. Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., will report at Fort Slocum, New York, in due time for assignment to duty with recruits to be sent from that post on the transport Summer to the Philippine Islands. (W. D., Feb. 28.)

20TH INFANTRY—COLONEL WILLIAM S. McCASKEY.

1st Lieut. Ulysses G. Worriow, 20th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the transport Sherman, to sail Feb. 17. (D. Cal., Feb. 15.)

22D INFANTRY—COL. JOHN W. FRENCH.

Maj. Charles G. Penney, 22d Inf., is relieved from duty as member of board of officers convened by Par. 2, S. O. 24, c. s., D. L. H. (D. L., Feb. 26.)

27TH INFANTRY—COL. ALBERT S. CUMMINGS.

Sergt. Maj. Clyde B. Crusan, 27th Inf., Manila, having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Feb. 12, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

29TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. EDW. E. HARDIN.

1st Lieut. James M. Blount, Jr., 29th Inf., U. S. V., is detailed as assistant to Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, 39th Inf., in charge of the legal branch of the Civil Department. (M. G. P. I., Jan. 22.)

33D INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. LUTHER R. HARE.

The January roster from the headquarters of Maj. Gen. Otis in the Philippines gives the stations of the 33d Inf., as follows: One company at Cogan; March's Battalion, Cervantes; detachment, Laog; Co. F, Forsarrubio; detachment, Candion; detachment Cos. B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Subig.
1st Sergt. Walter J. Scott, Co. C, 33d Inf., Manila, having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Feb. 3, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

34TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. LYMAN V. V. KENNON.

Sergt. Maj. Ode C. Nichols, 34th Inf., U. S. V., Manila, having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Feb. 3, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

35TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WILLIAM A. KOBBE.

Capt. Eugene P. Crowne, 35th Inf., U. S. V., will report to the C. O. Bilidid U. S. Military Prison, Manila, for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. Alfred A. Starbird, 9th Art., who will report to his regimental commander for duty. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 24.)

37TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. ROBT. B. WALLACE.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Richard W. Walker, 37th Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Feb. 6, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

44TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. E. J. McCLERNAND.

Q. M. Sergt. Walter E. Van Houten, 44th Inf., having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Feb. 21, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 28.)

45TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. JOSEPH H. DORST.

Sergt. Charles McG. Sweetser, Co. B, 45th Inf., U. S. V., Manila, having accepted a commission as 2d Lieutenant in that regiment, will be discharged the service of the United States, to date Feb. 4, 1900. (W. D., Feb. 21.)

48TH INFANTRY, U. S. V.—COL. WM. P. DUVAL.

Referring to the arrival of the 48th Inf., under Col. Duval, at Yokohama, Japan, Jan. 11, en route to Manila, where several days were spent in coaling, United States Minister Buck reports that by the courtesy of the Japanese Government Col. Duval was permitted on Jan. 13 to take his regiment ashore with arms and hold a dress parade and drill on one of the public squares of the city, much to the gratification of the American citizens there and the pleasure of the people of Yokohama and of all nationalities. The regiment was in good health and spirits, and the soldierly bearing and general appearance of the men were all that could be desired. Such a marked courtesy extended to our troops is very gratifying and it was hardly to be expected.

COURTS MARTIAL.

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Pinar del Rio Barracks, Cuba, Feb. 17. Detail: Maj. John J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; Capt. Thomas B. Dugan, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. William M. Crofton, 1st Inf.; Capt. H. Conrad, 7th Cav. and Campbell King, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Walter G. Penfield, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Solomon P. Vestal, 7th Cav., Judge Advocate. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Jan. 16.)

A G. C. M. at Ponce, Feb. 5, 1900. Detail: Capt. Edwin P. Andrus, 5th Cav.; Benjamin L. Ten Eyck, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; William T. Wilder, 11th Inf., and Osman Latrobe, Puerto Rico Battalion; 2d Lieut. James W. Farlow and Edgar A. Myer, 11th Inf., and 1st Lieut. George H. Shelton, 11th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. P. R., Feb. 2.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, Feb. 8. Detail: Capt. Frederick Perkins, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Dana W. Kilburn, Charles E. Russell, Joseph F. Janda, Harry A. Eaton, 8th Inf., and Edward W. Perkins, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Nathaniel R. Chambliss, John F. James, Francis W. Healy, H. P. Goodnow and Adrian V. L. R. de Beaumont, 8th Inf., and 1st Lieut. B. H. Merchant, 8th Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Feb. 6.)

A G. C. M. is appointed to meet at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, Feb. 8. Detail: Capt. Charles D. Parkhurst, 2d Art.; 1st Lieut. William H. Hart, 7th Cav.; Sidney S. Jordan, 2d Art.; Frank M. Caldwell, 7th Cav., and Le Roy S. Lyon, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. Clarence R. Day, 7th Cav.; Fox Connor, 2d Art.; Evan H. Humphrey, 7th Cav., and John D. Long, 7th Cav.; and 1st Lieut. E. J. Timberlake, Jr., 2d Art., Judge Advocate. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Feb. 6.)

A G. C. M. at Pinar del Rio Barracks, Cuba, Feb. 8. Detail: Maj. Edward S. Godfrey, 7th Cav.; Capt. Nat. P. Fisher, 1st Inf.; John Waterman, 7th Cav., and Charles K. Taysman, 1st Inf.; 1st Lieut. Solomon F. Vestal, 7th Cav.; William Newman, William B. Folwell and Edward E. Downes, 1st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Pierce A. Murphy, 7th Cav., and W. L. Reed, 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Herbert S. Whipple, 7th Cav., Judge Advocate. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Feb. 6.)

A G. C. M. at Rowell Barracks, Paso Caballo, Feb. 20. Detail: Maj. A. H. Bowman, Capt. F. J. Kernan, 1st Lieut. P. E. Marquart and A. E. Williams, 2d Lieut. R. H. Wescott, F. W. Benteen, J. T. Watson and J. M. Cullison, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Frank D. Ely, 2d Inf., Judge Advocate. (D. M. and S. C., Feb. 15.)

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made, to take effect this date: 1st Lieut. Charles B. Drake, from the 4th Cav. to the 1st Cav.; Troop G; 1st Lieut. John Morrison, Jr., from the 1st Cav. to the 4th Cav.; Lieut. Morrison will join the 4th Cav., and will be assigned a troop by his regimental commander; Lieut. Drake will proceed to New York city for further orders. (W. D., Feb. 23.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Maj. Robert F. Bates, U. S. A., upon his own application is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa. (W. D., Feb. 23.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A board of officers to meet at San Juan, P. R., Feb. 12, 1900, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Lieut. Col. Charles L. Davis, 6th Inf.; Maj. Selden A. Day, 5th Art., Inspector of Artillery of the Department; Maj. James A. Buchanan, 15th Inf.; Capt. Peter R. Egan, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. G. M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Charles B. Drake, 2d Cav., Recorder. (D. P. R., Feb. 6.)

A board of officers will convene at Aparri, Luzon, on Jan. 22, 1900, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of such non-commissioned officers as may be ordered before it for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants. U. S. A. Detail: Maj. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John S. Woodward, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry S. Greenleaf, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. Louis S. D. Rucker, Jr., 16th Inf. (D. P. and 8th Corps, Jan. 14.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. William Ennis, 6th Art.; Capt. Adam Slaker, 6th Art., and 2d Lieut. G. H. Hancock, 6th Art., is appointed to meet at Honolulu, H. I., for examining into the proposed extension and modification of the existing harbor line at Honolulu. (D. Cal., Feb. 8.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. Jacob B. Rawles, 3rd Art.; Maj. Hugh J. Gallagher, C. S. U. S. V.; Capt. Sedgewick Pratt, 3rd Art., and Capt. Edward Davis, Quartermaster, 3rd Art., is appointed to investigate all official complaints in connection with the recent voyage of the transport Manuense to Manila, P. I., and all rumors of bad management and unworthiness of that vessel. (D. Cal., Feb. 8.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. E. P. Ewers, 10th Inf.; Col. W. L. Haskin, 2d Art.; Maj. W. F. Carter, M. D.; Maj. George Andrews, Adjutant General's Department, and Maj. M. C. Wyeth, M. D., will convene at Havana, March 1, 1900, for the examination of Captains of the line of the Army, with a view to appointment in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Department. (D. Cuba, Feb. 20.)

A board of officers will meet at Madison Barracks to report upon the qualifications of Sergt. Peter J. McGee, Co. E, 15th Inf., and of any other Sergeants of that regiment at Madison Barracks who are eligible and desire the position, for appointment as Post Quartermaster Sergeant. Detail: Lieut. Col. Constant Williams, Capt. Will T. May and 1st Lieut. John K. Moore, 15th Inf., Q. M., at post. (D. E., Feb. 27.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Columbia Barracks, Cuba, for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail: Maj. J. R. Keane, Surgeon, U. S. V., Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.; Capt. Horatio G. Bickel, 7th Cav.; Capt. Montgomery D. Parker, 8th Inf.; Capt. Chase W. Kennedy, 8th Inf.; Capt. Alexander N. Stark, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., and 1st Lieut. H. A. Eaton, 8th Inf., Recorder. (D. P. H. and P. D. R., Jan. 31.)

A Board of Officers, to consist of Maj. John G. D. Knight, C. E.; Maj. George E. Pond, Q. M. Dept.; Maj. Charles Richard, Surg.; Capt. Montgomery M. Macomb, 7th Art., and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Allen, 4th Inf., will convene at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., not later than March 6, 1900, to report upon the location of certain public buildings. (W. D., Feb. 27.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced: 1st Lieut. John Morrison, Jr. (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 3d Cav.), to the 1st Cav., Troop G, to date from Dec. 13, 1899, vice Sewell, appointed Captain, A. Q. M., U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. Harry O. Willard (For continuation of Army see page 635.)

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The following is a summary of the enlistments for the
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Enlistments for general recruiting service, 1,840; enlist-
ments in cities, 1,427; enlistments at military posts and
in the field, 422. Total, 1,840.

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tan, Kansas.

A FIRST LIEUTENANT of Infantry ranking about 300 on
lineal list wishes to transfer to the Artillery—Address B,
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The fact that two such able lawyers as the Attorney
General and the Secretary of War concur in their con-
struction of the law with reference to the sale of liquor
in post exchanges seems to have no effect upon the rep-
resentatives of the National Women's Christian Temper-
ance Union, whose zeal does not appear to be according
to knowledge.

The twenty-first annual report of the affairs of the
Navy Mutual Aid Association has been distributed to the
members, and some interesting deductions can be drawn
therefrom. At the end of the year 1899 the membership
of this association was 815, and the value of one assess-
ment was \$3,591. The death rate for the year 1899 per
thousand was 12.91, and the death rate among the mem-
bers of the Navy Mutual Aid Association since its organ-
ization in 1879 has been 11.55 per annum per thousand.
The total number of deaths since and including 1879 has
been 183, the average per annum footing up 9.15. The
average age of the members at the present time is 49.24
years, an increase since Dec. 31, 1898 of .79 year. The
resignations since its organization amount to 74, equal to
3.7 per annum. The mean age of the 21 accessions dur-
ing the past year was 30.75 years. The suspensions have
been remarkable for their infrequency, the total for the
twenty years numbering but 24. The number of applica-
tions which have been refused aggregate but 16, and
these were mainly for reasons connected with the phys-
ical condition of the applicants. The number of officers
who have become members of this association foot up a
grand total of 1062.

ENGLISH SUCCESSES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The English have two decided successes to their credit
this week; one is in the surrender of General Cronje with
4,100 men, which occurred Feb. 27, and the other the re-
lief of Ladysmith the next day, Feb. 28. General Dun-
donald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regi-
ment, entered the city that night. This last event is an-
nounced in the following despatch from General Bul-
ler:

"Nelthorpe, March 1, 5:20 p. m.—I have just returned
from Ladysmith. Except a small guard north of Sur-
prise Hill, the whole of the enemy lately besieging the
town have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the
town the country is quite clear of them. The garrison
were on half a pound of meal per day a man, and were
supplementing the meat ration by horses and mules. The
men will want a little nursing before being fit for the
field."

Golesberg was occupied by a British force from Rens-
burg on the morning of Feb. 28. These several events
are in confirmation of what we said last week as to the
purpose of the Boers to withdraw to new position and
concentrate their forces for a further defence. General
Cronje appears to have lingered too long, or else to have
been compelled to sacrifice his command to give the Boer
forces time to concentrate. Cronje's wife was with him
and other women. The exciting stories of the horrible
losses being inflicted upon the beleaguered Boers had their
origin in the imaginations of reporters and men entirely
opposed to all experience thus far with artillery. The
Boers do not appear to have been greatly impressed with
the efficiency of lyddite shells. Their own experiments
with this explosive in Pretoria convinced them "that the
projectiles were about as harmless as those of the early
part of the eighteenth century," to quote a Boer state-
ment. They have discovered now by actual experience
at the wrong end of the gun that lyddite is more awe-
inspiring than effective. The shells burst with an un-
earthly noise similar to that caused by violent pounding
on an iron building with a heavy hammer, but the green-
ish yellow smoke is not poisonous, as was asserted.

The Boers under Gen. Cronje had found shelter in
holes dug in the bank of the river, one of which was as-
signed to their English prisoners, and their loss is re-
ported at 50 killed, 300 wounded. Canadians are given
credit for hastening the surrender by rushing the en-
emy's first line, getting within one hundred yards and
holding their position. The newspaper accounts state
that some field pieces and 5,000 small arms were cap-
tured and that the tremendous British shell fire had no
appreciable effect.

The casualty lists show that the Boers were able to
inflict heavy losses while withdrawing before the British
advance. A War Office list shows that 719 English were
wounded at Paardeberg Feb. 18, nine of whom have
since died. Among those wounded between Feb. 16 and
18 were Maj. Gens. Knox and Hector Macdonald, the
brother of Lord Lanham. Others of distinction in Eng-
land were among the killed and wounded. General Bul-
ler also reports a very considerable casualty list. Up to
the morning of Feb. 28 the total number of casualties
was 12,834, of which 2,319 were added during the last
fortnight.

The casualties are classified thus: Killed, 1,903;
wounded, 6,838; missing, 3,173; disease, 830. The Eng-
lish losses from disease have been much less than were
expected. The climate of South Africa is healthy and
the men do not appear to be suffering from anything ex-
cept occasional dysentery, which is seldom fatal. A
change from a sedentary to an outdoor active life seems
to have done many of the men great good and one Eng-
lish officer, Capt. Quinn, writes: "Camp life has added
five years on an average to the life of every single man
of us."

News of the surrender of Cronje on the anniversary of
Majuba Hill was received naturally with great rejoicing
in England, but the storm of jubilation did not really
break forth until the news of the surrender of Ladysmith
came. Then London literally went mad with joy, and
throughout England the scenes witnessed have no paral-
lel in the memories of this generation. The "Globe"
says: "The night is past. Since Havelock and Outram
fought their way, inch by inch, through the crooked
streets and alleys of Lucknow, no such thrill of excite-
ment has gone through the nation."

English efforts are not to be relaxed. During the
month of March 59 ships bearing 38,000 men will leave
England, and in April 17,800 men, a total of reinforce-
ments to the already large Army exceeding the Boer
strength.

In reply to a letter from the Commandant of the Navy
Yard at Mare Island, Cal., relating to the expense of
transporting the remains of the late Capt. C. L. A. In-
gate, U. S. Marine Corps, who died recently in the Island
of Guam, to Mobile, Ala., the Comptroller says: "The ap-
propriations for 'funeral expenses of marines' seem to
have been universally construed as referring only to en-
listed men, and hence officers are excluded under the
maxim inclusio unius, exclusio alterius. I have, there-
fore, the honor to advise you that in my opinion payment
of the cost of transporting the remains of Capt. Ingate
to Mobile, Ala., is not authorized. It is clear that the
relatives of the deceased officer, who may, at their own
cost, transport the remains, cannot be reimbursed there-
for."

Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired, in an ad-
dress at the annual dinner of the Associate Alumni of
the College of the City of New York, held on Feb. 24,
made many pertinent and pointed comments upon some
of the questions of the day. The keynote of his speech
was the influence of sea power. Drawing attention first
to the war with Spain, he said it had resulted in the
United States being pitchforked almost against its will
into the Philippines, and then, referring to the proposal
to build the Nicaragua Canal, he pointed out that that
waterway would lead to a still greater development of
the sea power of this country.

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MORE NAVY OFFICERS NEEDED.

With the recent large increases which have been made in the Navy of the United States it has become imperative that some immediate means be taken to provide for a larger annual graduation from the Naval Academy. Two plans have been suggested. One of these, which does not meet with universal approval, is to allow each United States Senator the appointment each year of one naval cadet. It is stated that this would add about ninety to the present number and would turn out a few cadets additionally upon every graduation. The principal evil in this plan is that the Naval Academy at present is not sufficiently commodious to care for such a large number of men. There are also other objections to the plan which can be readily seen. The second method, the one suggested by the Secretary of the Navy and which seems to meet with the approval of naval officers, is to reduce the undergraduate course of four years. For several years there have been attempts made to have this plan adopted, but so far without success. The Secretary of the Navy will urge upon Congress during the present session of that body the necessity of passing a bill providing for this shortening of the course and it is believed that he will be successful. When it is considered that a naval cadet during the two years cruise before graduation performs the duties of a junior officer in the Navy it seems only fair that he should get his promotion immediately upon leaving the Academy and receive all the honors and emoluments of the position. During the late war with Spain it was clearly shown by the record of the naval cadets at sea on the various warships they were well fitted by the four years training at the Academy for actual rank in the Navy. It is the custom in the Philippine Islands to assign naval cadets to commands of the smaller gunboats, and in no case have these men shown inefficiency and in many cases they have received honorable mention for good work. The Army cadet gets his commission in four years and as a class they are good officers at the expiration of this term. We think that the two Academies should be run on the same basis. It might be well to re-establish in the Navy the grade of midshipman and have the young officers hold this for two years.

The Naval Committees of the House and Senate have received from the Navy Department identical letters urging that immediate steps be taken to provide for an increase of the number of graduates from the Naval Academy. It will probably be a surprise to the Navy itself to know that the number of commissioned line officers in the Navy is smaller to-day than the combined number of line and Engineer officers has been for some years past. This results, however, from the fact that the Navy Personnel act, while it authorized an increase in numbers of the combined old line and Engineer Corps, carried with it no provision to actually effect this increase. It will be remembered that the bill as recommended by the Board contained provisions cutting the Naval Academy course down to four years, thus providing an increased supply of officers at the foot of the list. This part of the bill was stricken out in the Senate Naval Committee, and the House Naval Committee was compelled to agree to the amendment in order that the bill might go through. The clause of the act which requires forty vacancies per annum having now been in force for nearly a year, the heavy casualties resulting from the insurrection in the Philippines and the strain of naval duty everywhere have caused forty-six vacancies, which, taken with the ninety-nine created by the act, now leave the line of the Navy 145 officers short of its full complement.

This condition is but little realized in Congress outside of the Naval Committees. Attention is called to the fact that fifty-two torpedo vessels built, and under construction, must lie idle for lack of officers to man them. A very serious phase of the case is, that under the present law the conditions are not to be expected to improve, for

under the present system we cannot expect more than an average of thirty annual graduates from the Naval Academy, which number falls ten short of filling up the compulsory forty vacancies required by the present act.

It is understood that there has been opposition in the Senate and in some quarters in the House to the proposal of the Secretary of the Navy of last year to change the Naval Academy course from six to four years. It is believed, however, that the plan which he has now presented to Congress will meet with approval in both bodies. He recommends no change in the course, but simply an additional number of appointments, sufficient to bring up the number of annual graduates to the point required to fill the vacancies in the commissioned grades of the line. It is understood to be coupled with the provision that all limitations of law in the number of appointments of commissioned officers of the Navy to the Marine Corps to be made annually from graduates of the Naval Academy be repealed.

EX-SECRETARY OLNEY ON EXPANSION.

Mr. Richard Olney, who was President Cleveland's able Secretary of State during his second administration, in an article in the March "Atlantic," has made a notable contribution to the discussion of our policy with reference to the Philippines. It is so free from the spirit of whining complaint in which the critics of the Administration usually indulge that it can be read with satisfaction even by those who may not be disposed to agree with its author in all of his conclusions. Mr. Olney shows that the change that has come over our foreign policy as the result of our war with Spain was inevitable in any case. We had reached a stage in our development when we could no longer be content with a policy of isolation belittling the national character, developing a species of provincialism, narrowing our views of our duties and functions as a nation, causing us to ignore the importance of sea power and to look with equanimity upon the decay of our Navy and merchant marine, and making us content with a diplomatic service always inadequate and often positively detrimental to our interests. "The American people, even before the war, were fast opening their eyes to the fact that they were one of the foremost powers of the earth and should play a commensurately great part in its affairs." They have, as a result of the war, grown more liberal in their spirit toward foreigners and less disposed to boast of superiority and more appreciative of the responsibilities self-assertion imposes. So far Mr. Olney accepts cheerfully a situation that cannot be altered. He is not willing, however, to approve the humbug of the current pretence that we are seeking to establish an independent Cuban republic. He believes that Congress should without delay make Cuba in point of law what she is already in point of fact, namely, United States territory.

As to the Philippines, Mr. Olney appears to be somewhat in the position of the man who cried "good Lord, good devil." He thinks that their acquisition was a mistake, but he makes no suggestion as to how we can rid ourselves of them. He sees what many others see with equal clearness, that we have stumbled into a very awkward situation, but he suggests no way out of it. The general conclusion from Mr. Olney's discussion of this subject is that he is disposed to accept the inevitable with such grace as he can. He finds no comfort in the fact that "we are becoming an Asiatic Empire, envied by all the rivalries, jealousies, embarrassments and perils attaching to every power now struggling for commercial and political supremacy in the East, and starting the second century of national existence with all our energies and resources, which have proved no more than adequate to the good government and civilization of the white and black races of North America, pledged and mortgaged for the like services to be rendered by us to seven or eight millions of the brown men of the tropics." The Philippines compel us to provide for a larger Navy and impose upon us what Mr. Olney regards as "the curse of very large additions to our Regular standing Army." Perhaps in the end he shall find that there is compensation for these burdens. They are the necessary accompaniment of the change in our relations to foreign powers which, as Mr. Olney himself shows, was inevitable, and our foreign possessions may provide a school of instruction for our Army such as every Army needs to make it efficient. We shall not stop to repeat Mr. Olney's statement of his reason for believing that the Philippines will add nothing to our wealth, nor is it necessary. His article should be read by all who seek instruction upon the subjects he discusses, whether they agree with him in opinion or not, for he writes like a statesman and not like others from Massachusetts whose articles and speeches on the subject of our changed relations to foreign countries remind one of

"An infant crying in the night,
And with no language but a cry."

Mr. Olney gives us a straightforward and manly discussion of questions which need to be discussed and which are of vital interest to our military services.

Considerable discussion has recently taken place on the subject of the superannuated clerks of the Army and Navy. What shall be done for the men, who have spent the best part of their lives in the employ of the Government, and who have simply outlived their usefulness, is a question which this Congress may be called upon to decide once and forever. The plan of retiring the clerks upon civil pension does not meet with favor, and, indeed, there is no good reason why such a step should be taken. Representative Brosius, chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform, has a bill now before Congress which seems to satisfactorily meet the

difficulty, which is met with the greatest favor by the old and experienced clerks of the Army and Navy. It is proposed that commencing July 1, 1900, 2 per cent. of the salary of every employee in the classified service shall be deposited in the United States Treasury and invested in interest-bearing Government bonds, and that on and after July 1, 1904, employees shall be retired on 75 per cent. of the highest pay received, viz., clerks employed twenty years and physically or mentally disabled may be retired upon application, or may be compulsorily retired; clerks 60 years old and employed 30 years may be retired on application; clerks 70 years old and employed 35 years shall be compulsorily retired, but in no event shall claims or demands arising hereunder become a charge upon the Government. In case of death or discharge, amount withheld to be refunded. There can be no doubt of the value of the well trained and experienced civilian clerks, and it seems only fitting that when they wear themselves out in the service of the country that they should be provided for in some way.

A COWARDLY ATTACK.

We observe that some of those who oppose the bill giving additional rank to the Adjutant General of the Army are endeavoring to make a point against the bill by a personal attack upon the present incumbent of the office. The bill is either sound in principle or it is not, and it should be favored or opposed accordingly. It is true that General Corbin was once the subject of a court martial, but those who tell this much should complete their story, for half truths are worse than whole lies. In a report appearing in Vol. 45, serial No. 93, of the Records of the Rebellion, Col. Thos. J. Morgan, 14th U. S. Colored Inf., of which Col. Corbin was at the time, Jan. 16, 1864, the Lieutenant Colonel, says: "Col. Shafter, 17th, acquitted himself well, is cool and brave, and a good disciplinarian. Lieut. Col. Corbin, 14th U. S. Colored Inf., does not possess sufficient courage to command brave men."

What was the cause of this attack on General Corbin does not appear. It does appear, however, as a foot note in this volume shows, that General Corbin was subsequently tried before a general court martial on the charge of "cowardice" and "misbehavior" before the enemy, etc., was found not guilty and "most honorably" acquitted. The proceedings will be found in G. O. No. 6, Headquarters First Separate Division, Army of the Cumberland, March 14, 1865:

"However innocent you may be," said an old Army officer to his junior, "avoid a court of inquiry or a court martial if you possibly can. You may be honorably acquitted, but people will forget this and remember only that you were subject to investigation or trial."

This story about General Corbin has come up from time to time and the first time we heard it it was whispered by one of the editors of a leading New York paper. The best way to answer it is to state the exact facts, which, as will be seen, reflect not upon General Corbin, but upon the man who would falsely accuse a brother officer.

The Secretary of War is now seriously considering the advisability of removing a large part of the United States Army from Cuba and organizing three or four native regiments for duty there. Plans have been tentatively arranged for the withdrawal, about the first or middle of April, of three of the regiments of the Regular Army, as in any event it is considered inexpedient to keep such a large force in the island now that affairs have assumed such an aspect of order. General Wood has been consulted in the matter and he has urgently recommended that native organization be established. It is not his plan to have these organizations commanded by officers of the Regular United States Army, but to have them under the control of native officers appointed by this Government. At the present time there are in the neighborhood of 9,000 troops of the United States stationed in the Island of Cuba. This force will be reduced to about 5,000 by the 1st of June. The troops withdrawn will consist mainly of infantry and cavalry. The force of artillery in Cuba will for the present remain unimpaired. The three proposed regiments of natives will, when organized, be the nucleus of what is intended shall be the standing Army of Cuba. As stated, they will be offered by Cubans appointed by the United States and will be drilled and, as far as possible, trained by the officers of our Army stationed in the island. It is the intention of the Administration to establish in Cuba an Army which will be capable of guarding the home interests of the natives when the time comes—if it ever does—for the entire removal of the American forces there. The plan is beautiful in theory, but it will not work in practice. We agree with ex-Secretary Olney in the opinion that we should frankly accept the situation and provide for the Government of Cuba from Washington. Fine spun theories should yield to the demands of practical common sense.

Some complaints are being received from naval cadets of the graduating class over the decision of the Navy Department to have their examinations in June held on the stations where they may be serving at that time. While there is some reason in the complaint, it is not believed by the Secretary that any considerable hardship will be entailed by holding these examinations as directed, for it is believed that in a majority of cases the examinations will prove of better result than after the usual cramming process so common under the regular circumstances of holding these examinations at Annapolis.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—John D. Long.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Allen.

Commandant, U. S. M. C.—Brig. Gen. Chas. Heywood.

NAVY GAZETTE.

FEB. 23.—Lieut. C. H. Hayes, to temporary line duty on Pensacola, March 3.
 Naval Cadet A. W. Johnson, detached Texas and to Detroit as Watch and Division Officer.
 Naval Cadet E. Woods, detached Detroit and to Texas, March 1.
 Naval Cadet Z. E. Briggs, detached Machias and to Texas, March 1.
 Lieut. H. S. Ritter, to duty on Machias, March 1.
 Ensign T. M. Dick, to duty on Texas, March 1.

FEB. 24.—Lieut. Comdr. H. Minett, to temporary duty on Pensacola, then to Asiatic Station, when discharged from hospital.
 Chief Boatswain John Costello, commissioned Chief Boatswain from March 3, 1899. (Vermont.)

Lieut. A. N. Wood, to duty on Independence, March 8.
 Lieut. C. H. Hayes, detached Pensacola, and to Asiatic Station, when directed by Commandant.
 Ensign T. M. Dick, order Feb. 23, modified. Report on Texas, March 20.
 Paymaster Clerk E. B. Iglehart, appointed on nomination of Paymaster S. T. Arms. (Massachusetts.)

FEB. 26.—Capt. H. C. Taylor, detached War College, March 16, and to command of Vermont, March 17.
 Capt. M. Miller, detached Vermont on reporting of relief, to home and wait orders.

Lieut. J. L. Jayne, detached Independence, to temporary duty on Pensacola, then to Asiatic Station.
 Paymaster Clerk A. W. Barnes, appointment on nomination of Asst. Paymaster G. R. Venable, revoked. (Key West.)

Lieut. C. H. Emrich, died at Hong Kong, Feb. 23.
 Asst. Surg. J. A. Murphy, to duty Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla.

P. A. Surg. F. W. Olcott, detached Recruiting Rendezvous, Detroit, Mich., to home and wait orders.

Carp. T. C. Cooney, warranted carpenter from June 27, 1898. (Lancaster.)

Boatswain H. J. Duffy, warranted boatswain from July 10, 1897. (Petrel.)

FEB. 27.—P. A. Surg. W. F. Arnold, detached Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., and to hospital, Norfolk yard, for treatment.

Lieut. C. H. Hayes, detached duty on Pensacola, when directed by Commandant, and to Asiatic Station.

A. Carp. F. J. Simmonds, detached Franklin, and to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty in Department of Construction and Repair.

Naval Cadet G. C. Sweet, to duty as Watch and Division Officer on Philadelphia.

A. Carp. W. H. Squires, to duty at Crescent Ship Yard, Elizabethport, N. J.

Asst. Surg. D. H. Morgan, to home and wait orders. (From Asiatic Station.)

FEB. 28.—Chief Boatswain Wm. Anderson, order 17th inst. detaching New York Yard and to command of Triton revoked.

Boatswain A. F. Benson, detached from command of Sioux, Norfolk Yard, and to command of Triton, Washington Yard.

Lieut. P. N. Olmstead, detached Branch Hydrographic Office, Portland, Ore., March 17, and to the Philadelphia, March 21.

Comdr. Geo. Cowie, order 24th inst. modified. Report for temporary duty on Pensacola, March 30, and sail for Manila, March 31.

MARCH 1.—Lieut. Comdr. E. J. Dorn, detached from duty as relief of Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll, Naval Academy, and report to superintendent for such other duty as he may assign.

Acting Boatswain Myles Sears, detached Independence and to Navy Yard, Mare Island.

Acting Boatswain Daniel Moriarty, detached Independence and to Pensacola.

Acting Boatswain William F. Holdsworth, to duty on Asiatic Station.

Acting Boatswain F. R. Hazard, to duty on Asiatic Station.

Chief Boatswain William Anderson, revocation of order to command of Triton annulled; detached command Triton and to duty at Navy Yard, New York.

Acting Boatswain Frederick E. Hazard, appointed (Baltimore).

Acting Boatswain Frank Carall, appointed (Dolphin).

Acting Boatswain William F. Holdsworth, appointed (Helen).

Acting Boatswain Daniel Moriarty, appointed (Independence).

Acting Boatswain Myles Sears, appointed (Independence).

Acting Boatswain John F. Dunn, appointed (Dolphin).

Acting Boatswain William Johnson, appointed (Uncas).

Acting Boatswain Arthur Smith, appointed (Richmond).

CHANGES IN ASIATIC STATION, PER CABLE FEB. 23.

Ensign C. E. Gilpin, detached Mariveles and to Newark.

Ensign L. R. Sargent, detached Brooklyn and to Mariveles.

Naval Cadet C. E. Morgan, detached Calamianes and to New Orleans.

Naval Cadet R. W. Vincent, detached New Orleans and to Calamianes.

A. Boatswain H. J. Duffy, detached New Orleans and to Petrel.

Ensign H. C. Mustin, detached Samar and to Brooklyn.

Lieut. (J. G.) G. C. Day, detached Newark and to Samar.

Carp. F. H. Preble, detached Petrel and to New Orleans.

Boatswain P. Deery, detached Monterey and to Glacier.

Lieut. C. A. Carr, to the Monadnock.

Lieut. (J. G.) Yates Stirling, to the Brooklyn.

Ensign W. R. Sexton, to the Glacier.

Ensign I. F. Landis, to the Glacier.

A. Boatswain P. E. Radcliffe, to the New Orleans.

A. W. Mach. O. Bragerton, A. W. Mach. R. F. Nourse, A. Carp. C. Thompson and A. Boatswain H. Baumelster, to the Petrel.

CHANGES, ASIATIC STATION, PER CABLE MARCH 1.

Lieut. G. M. McCormack, detached Oregon and to Bennington.

Boatswain D. Glynn, detached Oregon and to Celtic.

Lieut. Comdr. W. M. Irwin, detached Marietta and to Cavite Station.

Lieut. F. M. Bostwick, detached Bennington and to Marietta.

Lieut. (J. G.) F. R. Payne, detached Monadnock and to Pampanga.

Lieut. (J. G.) R. H. Leigh, detached Pampanga and to Oregon.

Naval Cadet J. A. Schofield, detached Isla de Luzon and to Baltimore.

Ensign A. S. C. Smith, detached Monterey and to Glacier.

A. W. Mach. W. G. Dronberger, detached Monterey and to Manila.

Lieut. W. S. Hogg, detached Celtic and to Monocacy.

Lieut. (J. G.) H. G. McFarland, detached Celtic, and to Brooklyn.

Naval Cadet L. A. Cotten, detached Celtic, and to Baltimore.

Lieut. (J. G.) Y. Stirling, detached Brooklyn, and to Celtic.

Ensign W. R. Sexton, detached Glacier, and to Princeton.

Ensign I. F. Landis, detached Glacier, and to Celtic.

Lieut. Comdr. M. E. Hall, detached Glacier, and to Culpeper.

Naval Cadet M. Brown, detached Castine, and to Oregon.

Lieut. N. A. McCully, detached Petrel, and to Helena.

Lieut. (J. G.) L. McNamee, detached Princeton, and to Luzon.

Comdr. W. H. Everett, detached Culgoa, and to Glacier.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

FEB. 27.—Maj. Thomas N. Wood, ordered to duty at the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, New York.

Capt. E. R. Lowndes, detached from command of marine guard, U. S. S. Iowa, and ordered to command marines at Naval Training Station, Yerba Buena, Cal.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

Corrected at Navy Department, March 2.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar, Commander-in-Chief. NEW YORK (Flagship), Capt. Albert S. Snow. Left Port au Prince for Guantanamo, Feb. 28. The following is the itinerary: Arrive Guantanamo March 2, leave March 7; arrive Cienfuegos March 9, leave March 11; arrive Havana March 14, leave March 19; arrive Galveston, Texas, March 20, leave March 21; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address mail to New York, N. Y., care of Postmaster.

DETROIT, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. At Key West, Fla. Will join flagship at Havana. Address mail to New York, N. Y., care of Postmaster.

INDIANA, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, New York.

MACHIAS, Comdr. Leavitt C. Logan. At Pensacola, Fla. Address mail to Pensacola, Fla.

MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Charles J. Train. At New York. Address Navy Yard, New York. Will be placed in reserve at League Island Yard.

SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Nathan Sargent. Left Kingston for Guantanamo, March 1. Address mail to Cartagena, Colombia.

TEXAS, Capt. William C. Gibson. At New Orleans, La. Will join flagship at Havana. Address mail to New York, N. Y., care of Postmaster.

VIXEN, Comdr. William P. Day. At Culpeper Island Feb. 20. Address San Juan, P. R.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, commanding. OHIO (Flagship), Capt. Charles H. Rockwell. Arrived at Montevideo Jan. 28. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

MONTGOMERY, Comdr. John P. Merrell. Arrived Montevideo, Feb. 19. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

WILMINGTON, Comdr. Charles O. Allibone. Arrived Buenos Ayres, Feb. 26. Letters should be addressed care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Albert Kautz, commanding. IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At San Diego, Cal. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ABARENDA, Comdr. Comdr. Benjamin F. Tilley. Left Auckland, New Zealand, for Samoa Feb. 2, and has probably arrived. Address Pago Pago, Samoa.

MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Harrison G. O. Colby. At San Diego, Cal. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

PHILADELPHIA, Capt. William W. Mead. Arrived Mare Island Feb. 12. Address Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral John O. Watson, Commander-in-Chief. Address vessels, Manila, Philippine Islands, care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

BROOKLYN (Flagship), Capt. James M. Forsyth. At Hong Kong. Address mail to Manila.

BALTIMORE, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. At Hong Kong.

BENNINGTON, Comdr. Conway H. Arnold. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

BRUTUS, at Guam.

CALLAO, Lieut. George B. Bradshaw. At Manila.

CANTON, Comdr. Samuel W. Very. At Shanghai, China. Will return to Manila.

CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. Left Sydney, Australia, Jan. 25 for Manila.

CONCORD, Comdr. Seth M. Ackley. At Manila.

CULGOA, Lieut. Comdr. Martin E. Hall. At Sydney. Will return to Manila.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Thomas C. McLean. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

GLACIER, Comdr. Wm. H. Everett. At Manila.

HELENA, Comdr. Edwin K. Macdonald. At Manila.

IRIS, Lieut. John M. Orchard. Left Hong Kong Feb. 15 for Manila.

ISLA DE OUBA, Comdr. Fernando P. Gilmore. At Hong Kong. Address Yokohama, Japan.

ISLA DE LUZON, Comdr. J. V. B. Bleeker. Left Hong Kong, March 1, for Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

MARIETTA, Comdr. Edward H. Gheen. At Manila. Address there.

MANILA, Lieut. Comdr. Arthur P. Nasro. At Hong Kong.

MONADNOCK, Capt. John McGowan. At Hong Kong. Will return to Manila. Address there.

MONOCACY, Comdr. George A. Bicknell. At Shanghai, China. Address Yokohama, Japan.

MONTEREY, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Manila.

NANSHAN, At Manila.

NASHVILLE, Comdr. Raymond P. Rodgers. At Manila.

NEWARK, Capt. Bowman H. McCalla. At Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Edwin Longnecker. At Nagasaki, Japan.

OREGON, Capt. George F. Wilde. At Yokohama. Will return to Manila. Address Manila, P. I.

PETREL, Lieut. Comdr. James T. Smith. At Manila.

PRINCETON, Comdr. H. Knox. At Hong Kong, China. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

WHEELING, Comdr. William T. Burwell. At Hong Kong. Address Manila, P. I.

YORKTOWN, Comdr. Charles S. Sperry. At Manila.

YOSEMITE, Capt. George E. Lee. At Guam. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ZAFIRO (Supply vessel). At Manila.

TORPEDO BOATS.

FARRAGUT, Lieut. Comdr. Reginald F. Nicholson. At Navy Yard, Mare Island. Address there.

GWIN, Lieut. Richard H. Jackson. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

PORTER, Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At Annapolis, Md. Address there.

TAIBOT, Lieut. John S. Doddridge. At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

TRAINING SHIPS.

ADAMS, Comdr. Walton Goodwin. Cruising in Magdalena Bay. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, Comdr. Francis H. Delano. On cruise with apprentices. Arrived Port of Spain, Feb. 26, all well, as per cable to Army and Navy Journal. Address mail to San Juan, P. R. The Alliance is due at Santa Cruz March 16; leave March 19; due San Juan March 21, leave March 31; due Kingston, Jamaica, April 7, leave April 11; due Santiago April 15, leave April 19; due Guantanamo April 20, leave April 25; due Havana April 30, leave May 3; due Key West May 4, leave May 7; due Hampton Roads May 17, and await orders.

CONSTELLATION, Comdr. John J. Hunter. Newport, R. I. DIXIE, Comdr. Charles Belknap. On a cruise. Left St. Thomas Feb. 15, for Madeira. Will arrive Madeira March 5, leave March 10; arrive Gibraltar March 14, leave March 18; arrive Algiers March 23, leave March 29; arrive Naples April 6, leave April 14; arrive Corfu, April 18; leave April 28; arrive Venice, April 30, leave May 9; arrive Trieste May 9, leave May 16; arrive Leghorn May 20, leave May 28; arrive Ville Franche May 28, leave June 5; arrive Gibraltar June 15, leave June 20; arrive Azores June 26, leave June 30; arrive Hampton Roads July 15. Mail address until Feb. 5, Post Office, New York. After Feb. 5, until June 10, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London, England. (Postage 5c.)

ESSEX, Comdr. Frank Courtis. On cruise with apprentices. Left San Juan, Feb. 25, for Guantanamo. Her itinerary is: Arrive Guantanamo March 2, leave March 14; arrive Santiago March 14, leave March 19; arrive Hampton Roads April 1. Address Guantanamo, Cuba.

LANCASTER, Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield. Left Key West, March 1, for Hampton Roads. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

MONONGAHELY, Comdr. Albert V. Wadhams. On cruise. Was at St. Thomas, Feb. 26. The itinerary is as follows: Leave St. Thomas March 5, arrive San Juan, March 15; leave March 25, arrive Hampton Roads April 21. All mail to be addressed until March 15, with domestic postage, prepaid, U. S. T. S. Monongahela, care Postmaster, New York, N. Y. After March 15 send mail to Hampton Roads, Va.

PENSACOLA, Capt. Henry Glass. Attached to Naval Station, Yerba Buena Island, San Francisco, Cal.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts School Ship), Comdr. Frederick M. Wise. Address No. 529 Commercial street, Boston, Mass.

ST. MARY'S (New York School Ship), Comdr. William H. Reeder. Address New York City. The vessel is at dock at foot of East 28th street.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania School Ship), Comdr. William J. Barnette. On a cruise. Due Trinidad Feb. 4, leave Feb. 27; arrive Martinique March 2, leave March 9; arrive St. Thomas March 12, leave March 19; arrive San Juan, P. R., March 20, leave March 26; arrive Philadelphia April 10. Address care Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

AMPHITRITE, Capt. Edwin S. Houston. At Port Royal, S. C. Address mail to Port Royal, S. C.

DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. William H. H. Southerland. At Washington, D. C. Address mail to Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At Nuevitas, Cuba. Address Nuevitas, Cuba.

HARTFORD, Comdr. John M. Hawley. Left San Francisco for Valparaiso, Jan. 10. Address mail to Montevideo, Uruguay, care U. S. Consul.

IRIS, Lieut. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At Honolulu, H. I. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MARCELLUS, Lieut. Comdr. Edward B. Barry. At Key West. Address Key West, Fla.

MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie in winter quarters. Address Erie, Pa.

NERO, Lieut. Comdr. Harry M. Hodges. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Key West, Fla. Address there.

PEAIRIE, Comdr. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Arrived Rouen, France. Will proceed to Havre, France. Address mail care Navy Department.

RANGER, Comdr. Wells L. Field. Arrived Panama Feb. 12. On surveying duty. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SCINDIA, Comdr. James M. Miller. Left San Francisco for Manila Jan. 20. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will stop en route at Guam.

SOLACE, Comdr. Andrew Dunlap. Left Yokohama, Feb. 20 for San Francisco. Will arrive about March 1. Address mail care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

SYLPH, Lieut. William E. Gise. At Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

YANKTON, Lieut. Comdr. George L. Dyer. At Banes, Cuba. Surveying on northern coast of Cuba. Address Gibara, Cuba.

UNASSIGNED VESSELS.

ALBANY, Capt. Joseph E. Craig. At Elswick, England. Address mail care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

CAESAR, Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Left San Juan for Port Royal, Feb. 26. Address Port Royal, S. C.

KEARSARGE, Capt. William M. Folger. Placed in commission at Newport News, Va., Feb. 20. Address Newport News, Va.

UNCAS, Lieut. Thomas J. Senn. At San Juan, Puerto Rico. Address there.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

FRANKLIN, Capt. Wm. C. Wise, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Charles S. Cotton. Mare Island, Cal.

RICHMOND, Capt. John J. Read. Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.

VERMONT, Capt. Merrill Miller. Navy Yard, New York. Capt. H. C. Taylor to command March 16.

WABASH, Capt. George H. Wadleigh. Boston, Mass.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. Cruising about islands in South Pacific, which will be completed about April next. Address care Post Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK, Mate J. Smith. Address care U. S. Fish Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Philadelphia arrived at the Mare Island Yard on Feb. 13 for some necessary work and readjustments previous to going to Samoa. It is understood that that Yard that the ship will remain in Samoan waters but a short time, and on her return will probably be assigned to duty on the South Pacific coast, visiting Callao, Coquimbo and Valparaiso. On a recent trip from Magdalena Bay, in Lower California, the Philadelphia made a speed of 14 knots an hour for a period of twelve hours under natural draft. This ship has been among the most successful of the newer cruisers in efficiency, and has a record for steaming second to none.

The boilers of the torpedo boat Shubrick, at the works of the William R. Trigg Company, Richmond, Va., are being placed on board and the work of connecting the piping will progress as fast as practicable from now on.

The first boiler to be installed in a Government vessel by the W. R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., was placed on board the torpedo boat Stockton last Saturday without accident. The work of preparing this craft for service will now proceed with all speed.

Late reports received at the Navy Department from the Monadnock convey rather a gloomy view of the condition of that ship. It appears that her boilers have given out quite completely and the efforts of the Department to maintain the ship in an efficient condition are almost hopeless and it is the desire of Secretary Long to have complete repairs made on her while she is at Hong Kong. It is not at all likely that the Monadnock will ever return to the United States.

The U. S. S. Petrel has been detailed as a sort of Estationaire at Cavite and will probably not return to an American dock yard again, but will have such repairs as may be required to maintain her efficiency made on the station.

The submarine boat Plunger will be turned over to the William R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, Va., for the removal of her steam machinery and its substitution with some other and more practicable system of propulsion. It seems that the Columbian Iron Works at Baltimore, where the Plunger was built, have suspended operations for the present, and all Government work has come to a standstill. It is not known what steps the Navy Department will take in the premises, but it is asserted that the company will resume work as soon as the financial tangle into which it has been plunged shall be straightened out.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a report on the recent trial of the Somers. The Board consisted of Comdr. W. H. Emory, Comdr. C. R. Roelker, Naval Constr. W. V. Capps and Lieut. Comdr. R. Henderson. In concluding its report the Board recommends that the bow torpedo tube remain in the vessel for the present, as its removal involves considerable and expensive structural changes.

suitable for seagoing service except when operating from a near-by base. The Board recommends that the Somers be hauled out on the slipway at the New York Yard as soon as possible to prevent the possibility of accidents due to the ice."

Admiral Watson has cabled the Navy Department that General Otis has turned over to the Navy three newly purchased Spanish vessels. They are the armed transport General Alava and the gunboats Quiros and Villalobos. These vessels are modern in every respect. They have already been placed in commission with the other Naval vessels in the Philippines. The Quiros and Villalobos are composite single-screw gunboats, and built in Hong Kong in 1895. Each is 145 feet 4 inches long, 22 feet 10 inches beam and displaces 347 tons. The indicated horse power is 500, capable of driving the vessel 12 knots an hour; the engines are of the triple-expansion type, and the armament, which was purchased with the ships, is reported by General Otis to consist of two 6-pounder quick-firing rifles and two 5-barreled Nordenfeldt machine guns. The General Alava is a single-screw steamer and was constructed at Dumbarton, England, in 1895. She is of steel, has a single screw, is 212 feet long, 29 feet 8 inches beam, 18 feet 8 inches mean draft, 532 tons displacement, and an indicated horse power of 140. The Alava is fitted with triple-expansion engines, and will prove a valuable acquisition to both the Naval and Army service in the Philippines, as she is well adapted to transporting troops in the shallow waters running between the different islands.

At the request of Admiral O'Neill, Chief of the Naval Ordnance Bureau, a Board of Officers has been ordered to convene at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to determine upon a site for a new naval magazine near New York city. The subject of a site for a naval magazine has engaged the attention of the Naval authorities for a long time past. Several attempts have been made to decide upon a location without revealing the place until after all the plans have been completed and the land purchased, but with no success. The Board now meeting at Brooklyn is expected to make this selection. Capt. Henry C. Taylor is president of the Board. A site on some island in New York harbor is desired. Sites on Bedloe's Island and Staten Island would not be obtained on account of objections which are recognized by the Navy Department.

The U. S. S. Iowa, Capt. Goodrich, from the Pacific station, will arrive at San Francisco about March 20. Admiral Kautz will then shift his flag to the cruiser Philadelphia, and the Iowa, it is said, will proceed to the Puget Sound Naval station for docking.

The U. S. S. Buffalo, at the Navy Yard, New York, which is to be used as a training ship for landmen, is expected to be placed in commission about April 1.

An order has been issued by Secretary Long establishing Tutuila Island as a regular naval station of the United States. Comdr. Tilley will act as the commandant of the station until further orders, and will continue the work of constructing proper facilities for the work of the station.

The question of sheathing ships is again before the Naval Board on Construction. Admiral Hichborn, after a thorough investigation of the matter, secured considerable important information supporting his contention in favor of sheathing, and this he submitted to Secretary Long in a special report of the subject. Secretary Long referred the report to the Board on Construction, and the majority of members of that body are now engaged in preparing its reply to Admiral Hichborn's representations. The Secretary of the Navy purposes sending the whole correspondence to the Naval Committee of the House to be added to the reports already made on the subject.

The plans for the erection of the new \$150,000 building for the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, near the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be submitted within the next few days. A meeting of the international committee of the association will then be called to pass upon the designs. The final choice, however, will be made by Miss Helen Gould, who will provide the funds for the building. The report that Miss Gould has stipulated that the building shall be a memorial to her father, the late Jay Gould, was confirmed yesterday.

Hayti is now wide open to the aggression of any first-class naval power, her one war vessel having been shipwrecked while engaged in the peaceful occupation of transporting logwood.

The daily newspapers seem to be troubled by the footnote in the translation of Capt. Concas's book on Cervera's squadron which says of the Brooklyn's loop that "it would seem reasonable for it to have been made to port" instead of to starboard. The insinuation has been made that the note was inserted by the office of Naval Intelligence to discredit the Brooklyn's maneuver. We are prepared to state that the footnote is that of Capt. Concas. Wherever the O. N. I. made notes they were properly indicated.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy and Marine Corps which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 24, page 606, were confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 21.

The nominations for promotion and appointment in the Navy and Marine Corps sent to the Senate on Feb. 19, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 24, page 606 were confirmed by the Senate Feb. 27.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

2d Lieutenant in Marine Corps.

FEB. 26.—Louis G. Miller, of Ohio, to be a 2d Lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, from the 23d day of February, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

Executive nominations received by the Senate Feb. 27, 1900.

2d Lieutenant in Marine Corps.

Daniel W. Blake, of Mississippi, to be a 2d Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 26th of February, 1900, to fill a vacancy.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

FEB. 23.—Capt. S. E. Maguire, granted 15 days' leave. Chief Engr. E. A. Jack, granted an extension of leave for 30 days.

FEB. 24.—2d Lieut. F. C. Billard, to the Seminole. FEB. 26.—1st Lieut. E. C. Chaytor, granted an extension of leave for 14 days.

Chief Engr. W. F. Blakemore, granted five days' leave. 2d Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman, from the Grant to the Bear.

2d Asst. Engr. A. C. Norman, granted 30 days' leave. FEB. 27.—Capt. C. L. Hooper, granted seven days' leave.

FEB. 28.—Chief Engr. Willis Pedrick, detached from the Dallas, and placed on waiting orders.

Owing to the discovery that the islands of Caygayen, Sulu and Sibutu are not within the boundaries of the Philippine Archipelago as defined by the treaty with Spain, the United States has decided to waive any claims to those islands, notwithstanding they were seized by American naval vessels and the American flag hoisted. No claims have been filed against American possession, but it has been deemed advisable not to extend the possession beyond the legal boundaries.

SURVEY FOR A SUBMARINE CABLE.

Admiral Bradford, chief of the Bureau of Equipment, has received the report of Comdr. Hodges, of the Nero, upon the survey made by that vessel of the Pacific ocean to find a practical route for a submarine cable from California to Honolulu, Guam, Midway Island, Luzon and Yokohama.

His report, in brief, shows that he sailed from Manila on the Nero August 15 for Dingala Bay, on the east coast of Luzon, which has been selected as the best landing for a Pacific cable. Incidentally, it is mentioned that there was fire in the ship's coal bunkers when she sailed, but that fact was not allowed to delay operations. A run was made from this point to Guam, which portion of the line had already been outlined. Sept. 9 the Nero sailed from Guam for Yokohama, as no obstruction was met with, which suggested a doubt as to the possibility of the route. The beach appeared to be favorable for landing on Japanese soil, near the northeast corner of Sagami Kai. Lying off Yokohama, the Nero experienced a perfect type of fast traveling typhoon.

Starting October 10, the ship returned to Guam, verifying the old route as she ran. Tarafofo was found to be the most desirable place to land a cable on the island, though the conditions are not perfect. Otherwise the cable would have to be taken around and landed on the southern side of the harbor of San Louis d'Apra. After making some soundings around the island, Capt. Hodges tried to find a southern route to connect with the direct line to Midway, but he struck what he calls the Nero Deep, and was convinced that it could not be gotten around with a cable.

Here, says Capt. Hodges, the two deepest casts and the two deepest temperatures ever taken were recorded. The depths are 5,160 fathoms and 5,070 fathoms and the temperatures are 35.9 at 5,070 fathoms and 36 at 5,101 fathoms.

So the Nero went back to Tarafofo and began to develop the direct route to Midway, which was reached Jan. 3.

Comdr. Hodges reports that the currents of the Pacific are variable and erratic and subject to tidal influence, especially in the vicinity of reefs and islands, so that very careful navigation is necessary, especially from the Hawaiian Islands to Midway. A strong current of one or two knots an hour, setting with the wind, frequently changed to nothing in light weather in a single day. The report sets out a good deal of information as to these currents in certain specified portions of the Pacific, which will doubtless be of value to navigators, and especially those bound for the east coast of Luzon.

From the date of sailing from San Francisco, April 22, 1899, to the date of return, Feb. 11, 1900, the ship steamed 22,283 knots, and Comdr. Hodges declares that a cable route was never so extensively and thoroughly surveyed and developed. The personnel had a trying, tedious time and their stomachs were very much tried by the spoiling of the provisions, owing to the climate, soon after leaving Guam. The officers and crew are commended, and especially Lieut. J. Hood.

Comdr. Hodges's report includes one from Asst. Surg. McCollough, in regard to Midway Islands, in which he says:

"Our short stay did not permit obtaining a sample of fresh water, but from evidence obtained it is highly probable that deeper borings would yield a larger and more palatable supply of water. The principle substances that such water should contain in solution are calcium carbonate and carbon dioxide, which are removable by boiling and filtration. During our anchorage near the island (May 23, 1899) the temperature of the air ranged from 67 to 69 degrees Fahrenheit, and that of the surface of the water about 77 degrees Fahrenheit. The relative humidity was very high, ranging from 85 to saturation. The rainfall is probably large and more than sufficient to nourish vegetation. I can see nothing on the island which would likely give rise to disease. As we sounded around the island on our return (Jan. 3, 1900) the temperature of the air was from 66 to 67 degrees Fahrenheit, and that of the surface of the water 66 degrees. The atmosphere was comparatively dry." A memorandum left by a shipwrecked sailor, who remained on the island for two years before he was rescued, showed where water could be obtained by digging four feet.

NOTES FROM THE BOSTON NAVY YARD.

During the last two weeks Mrs. Sampson has taken up the social duties which she was compelled to relinquish some months ago by reason of the death of her father. Her reappearance in society is a most welcome event to the little circle in the Yard, as well as to the many friends of the Admiral and his family outside. Mrs. Sampson's first appearance was at the last meeting of the Progressive Euchre Club, which was held at the quarters of Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Edward M. Hughes. Among those who thus pleasantly spent the evening were Mrs. and Miss Sampson, Capt., Mrs. and the Misses Johnson, Capt. and Mrs. Wadleigh, Capt. Farenholt, Comdr. and Mrs. Pillsbury, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Roller, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Barton, Lieut. Comdr. Wilner, Lieut. and Mrs. Coonts, Lieut. Bertollette, Dr. and Mrs. Ayers, Paymr. Schenck, Asst. Naval Constr. Robert, Capt. Moses, M. C., Mrs. Moses and sister, Miss Giles. To Miss Marie Johnson fell the delight of winning the first lady's prize. Capt. Farenholt, with a score just ten points less than that of Miss Johnson, carried off the honors of the masculine contingent, while Capt. Wadleigh and Mrs. Pillsbury found consolation in the favors conferred on the boobies. The next of these card parties will be at Commandant's quarters on Saturday, March 3.

On Washington's birthday a musical entertainment was given at the armory by Prof. J. Jay Watson and others, which was greatly enjoyed by those who had the pleasure of being in the audience. Prof. Watson is the only living pupil of Ole Bull and is the fortunate possessor of the latter's famous Cremona violin, which dates back to 1616. A large number of blue jackets and privates of the Marine Corps were present at the concert, and by them the music was thoroughly appreciated, as well as by the rest of the audience.

Saturday evening last Capt. and Mrs. Johnson entertained a number of their friends at dinner. The fortnightly dance on Tuesday last was most successful, a number attending it from Boston and the suburbs. Small afternoon dances were also enjoyed by the younger circle of the Yard on the Wabash, and on Saturday at the armory. A number of the guest parties will not stop with the coming of Lent, but the fortnightly dances will cease to be resumed after Easter.

A son of Medical Director Winslow is among those who will take the examination for appointment to the Marine Corps at Washington. As this is the third opportunity which he has had of entering the lists, there is little doubt but that he will be successful.

ADDITIONAL CONGRESS.

The House Committee on Military Affairs recommended the passage, with minor amendments, of H. R. 972, to provide for the appointment of dental surgeons for service in the Army. They state that the necessity for dental surgeons in the Army has been made manifest since the beginning of the Spanish War, and more recently the Philippine Islands has been emphasized. The testimony of Army officers of the line, of Army Surgeons, and the cordial approval of this bill by Surgeon General Sternberg would be sufficient alone to induce a favorable report on the measure, to say nothing of the demands for its passage in the interest of humanity and the health of our soldiers. Appeals have come to Congress for its passage from almost every State in the Union, not from dentists, but from medical men of the highest standing, men of national reputation. Dr. Senn, of Chicago, a surgeon of world-wide reputation, indorses the measure. Dr. Latimer of Baltimore, of national fame in his profession, heartily approves it. Nearly all members of Congress advocate its passage. And a number of State Governors, surgeons, Army officers and others, whose names are appended to the report, have taken the trouble to write to Congress endorsing the bill. The committee also report favorably H. R. 2467, for the establishment and maintenance of the Northern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Hot Springs, South Dakota. The House Committee on the District of Columbia report favorably on S. 3266, authorizing the Health Officer of the District of Columbia to issue a permit for the removal of the remains of the late Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord from Oak Hill Cemetery, District of Columbia, to the United States National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. The authority of Congress is necessary for the removal, owing to the act which directs that "in no case shall a grave be opened in which has been buried the body of any person who has died of Asiatic cholera, yellow fever, typhus fever, smallpox (including varioloid), leprosy, the plague, tetanus, diphtheria or scarlet fever." H. R. 5490: "To promote the efficiency of the Revenue Cutter Service, introduced by Mr. Hepburn, Jan. 8, was on Feb. 27 committed to the committee of the whole House on the States of the Union and ordered to be printed. Senator Depew has introduced a bill, S. 3387, appropriating \$5,000 to be expended by the Captain Samuel Chester Reid Memorial Association of the State of New York to assist in the erection in Greenwood Cemetery over the body of Capt. Reid, who designed the present American flag, a monument to his memory surmounted with a life size statue in bronze, with appropriate inscriptions, to "commemorate his illustrious patriotic public services during the War of 1812 and subsequently." The money is not to be available until a similar amount has been raised by popular subscription. The acting Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to the House a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, submitting a special estimate of appropriation, \$60,000, required by the Bureau of Yards and Docks for reconstructing building No. 7 at the Navy Yard, New York, partially destroyed by fire Feb. 11, 1900. Comptroller Tracewell in a recent decision administers a sharp and well-deserved rebuke to attorneys who bring to the Treasury drag net claims expecting that the Treasury officials will devote their time to hunting up the facts and the law to sustain such claims. It is for this work that applicants pay their attorneys and they should be made to earn their money. It is the business of the claimants and not of the Government to present statements of account.

NOT THE MARINES.

Skaguay, Alaska, Feb. 8, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: In a recent editorial in your paper you mentioned "a company of marines at Sitka, Alaska, have done good work in relieving distress among the stranded gold seekers and in preserving order." I have been in this country over two years and it was the first I had ever heard of their "good work." I showed the article to some of the "old-timers" and it was news to them.

Recent investigation by the Secretary of the Navy has revealed an astonishing number of enlisted men of the service who do not know how to swim. The unusual condition has been called to the attention of the proper officers and it has been decided that every enlisted man in the Navy shall be taught to swim. To accomplish this, Secretary Long has just signed an order making swimming a compulsory exercise on board ship and on the training ships. Swimming devices are to be employed to teach those who find difficulty in acquiring the art and there are to be regular swimming classes under the direction of the officers until the men have made themselves proficient swimmers. There are a large number of officers in the service who have never learned to swim, but in recent years swimming was made compulsory at Annapolis, and now there is a large natatorium there where the cadets are taught. The principal training among the enlisted men will be on the training ships, but for the benefit of the older men it is also to be taught on the other vessels.

Plans are being made by the Signal Department of the Army for the establishment, in Alaska, of a large and complete system of military telegraph and cable lines for the use of the troops stationed there, and proposals on submarine cables and other lines are being received. Maj. Frank Green, of the Signal Corps, now stationed in San Francisco, will be placed in charge of the signal operations in the Department of Alaska. He will superintend the laying of the cables and the establishment of the telegraph system over the entire country. Maj. R. H. Thompson, formerly Chief Signal Officer of the Department of the Pacific and 8th Army Corps, is now stationed in the War Department in the office of the Chief Signal officer of the Army. This officer is well versed in all matter pertaining to the operation of the signal system in Luzon and is now preparing maps showing the telegraph and cable lines at present in that island.

Maj. H. L. Rogers, Paymr., U. S. A., has requested the decision of the Comptroller as to whether Capt. Daniel Van Voorhis, late Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. V., entitled to mileage, or traveling allowances, for the journey performed by him between San Francisco and Zanesville, O., after he had been mustered out of service. Capt. Van Voorhis claims that he was not relieved from duty in time to obey the order while he was still in the service. The Comptroller was held in the case that if the officer was in possession of public property and could not transfer it to some responsible officer, but was thereby held to duty until after the date of his discharge took effect, he would then be entitled to traveling allowances.

We give this week a bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Penrose (S. 3371) authorizing the advancement one grade all Navy officers who served during the Civil War and were retired before March 3, 1860. The bill should be amended so as to include all veterans of the Civil War now on the retired list of the Army. The same argument of justice will include the officers of both services.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Feb. 22, 1900.

Capt. William Loughborough, 25th Inf., returned from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, the last of the week and upon his arrival here Lieut. Ross L. Bush, 25th Inf., who had been in command during his absence, left for his station at Fort Sam Houston.

Troop L, of the 9th Cav., in command of Capt. Matthias W. Day, passed through El Paso last week en route to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., from Fort Brown, Tex., where they have been stationed for several months past. They spent several hours in El Paso, but it was at night the soldiers did not leave the train. Lieut. George Pritchard, 9th Cav., accompanied the troop.

Lieut. Cardia, who has been in El Paso for several months past awaiting an appointment as 2d Lieutenant, recently received his commission and left at once for his regiment, the 5th Inf., part of which is stationed at Atlanta, Ga.

Corpl. James Hull, 25th Inf., who was shot and killed last week in El Paso, was buried in the post cemetery Sunday, the 18th inst., with military honors.

To correct any sensational newspaper reports of the trouble between the citizens of El Paso and some of the soldiers of the 25th Inf., stationed at this post, the following are the facts of the case so far as known: Last Friday, the 16th, two soldiers visited El Paso and became intoxicated and caused some slight disturbance in which the plate glass window of a drug store was broken. They were at once arrested and placed in the city jail and word sent to the post. It became known to the men and that night several of them went to town to the jail and demanded of the jailer that they be released. The demand was, of course, refused, and it is stated they were told that the men would be released on the morrow. They left and returned to the post, in some way procured the keys of the gun racks, got 10 or 11 Krag-Jorgensen rifles and an ax and 11 men started again to release their comrade. They reached town about 4 in the morning and went at once to the jail, a Corporal and private entered and meeting Mr. Stewart, the night watchman (the city jailer being asleep in an inner room), again demanding the release of the men. What occurred afterwards is best told by Mr. Blacker, the jailer, who says he was awakened by scuffling in the next room, and as he reached the door between and looked in one of the soldiers covered him with his gun. Jailer Blacker immediately dropped to the floor and reached for his pistol and the shooting commenced. Meanwhile Mr. Stewart, whose shadow had been thrown on the window shade, had been shot twice through the window, the bullets both entering his head, where they were afterwards found. One of the bullets fired by Sheriff Blacker struck Corpl. Hull, who turned and ran out of the jail and on for about a hundred yards, when he fell and expired, the bullet having severed the large artery above the heart. When the firing ceased Sheriff Blacker ran for help, but outside all the men had disappeared. On his return he found Mr. Stewart, who was still conscious, lying on the floor. In a short time quite a large crowd had gathered and the body of Corpl. Hull was found lying up against the side of an adjoining house with his gun still clasped in his hands. Several guns were found and the ax. The driver of a butcher's wagon, who was going out to the country for beef, testified that he had met 11 soldiers with rifles and one carrying an ax, so it is supposed that there were 11 implicated. Capt. Loughborough was at once notified and is doing all in his power to get to the bottom of the trouble. On Feb. 17 the excitement ran at fever heat in El Paso and threats of lynching and shooting the two innocent soldiers who were still in jail were made, and it needed only a leader to put the threats into execution.

The affair was at once telegraphed to Department Headquarters at Fort Sam Houston and Lieut. Ross L. Bush, who had only that day reached home from here, was ordered to return at once, which he did and reached here Feb. 19. Orders were also received from Headquarters to allow no soldier to leave the reservation until further orders.

A. Adj. Gen. Roberts, of the Department of Texas, from San Antonio, arrived at the post Feb. 21 to investigate the trouble.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Feb. 27.

The naval cadet boat crews, under the direct personal attention of Mr. Ten Eyck, their trainer, are now doing excellent work. For ten days the shells have been on the Severn in the afternoon, and, such is the interest manifested, that early as the practice season is, three crews of eight each have been on the river together. Mr. Ten Eyck has made a most favorable impression here, and has gone to work with some decided changes in the rigging of the shells. A new cedar boat has been ordered which is expected here by the 1st of May. The new trainer thinks well of the material in the cadet corps, but the training is hampered, as all the coaches find, by the rigid discipline of the Academy, that does not allow quite the time needed for thorough practice. The three races arranged this year, with Pennsylvania's First and Freshmen crews and Columbia, are expected to come off first with Pennsylvania's crews May 12, and with Columbia May 19. All the races will be at Annapolis.

The candidate for admission to the Naval Academy, although the examination is not until May, begins to be a decided quantity in Annapolis. Already seventy are in attendance upon the two Naval Preparatory Schools here. These embrace principals and alternates. The latter, at Annapolis, where so many of the principals fail, holds a valuable appointment. In one case, where there were a principal candidate (the one who has the right to the first examination and opportunity for admission) and three alternates, the third alternate was the fortunate man, for the three ahead of him, from one cause or another, failed, and he passed.

The Baltimore visitors here, at the unveiling of the memorial tablet on the 22d, had the pleasure, on visiting the mess hall, of seeing a life-size portrait of Joshua Barney, of Baltimore, who held the first commission in the American Navy.

Admiral McNair contemplates a visit to Europe. Edward W. Hearn, representing the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., addressed the branch of that organization at the Naval Academy Sunday afternoon. Mr. Hearn was a volunteer officer in the 51st Regiment of Iowa Vols., and was in active service in the Philippines. He will shortly return to the island to take charge of the Y. M. C. A. among the soldiers.

Private Thomas Gaskins, orderly for the superintendent at the Naval Academy, had the honor of receiving, from the hands of the commanding officer of marines, Maj. Berriman, on Wednesday "A Good Conduct Badge." This honor is only conferred on soldiers of exemplary character, and requires all the men at the post to be paraded in full dress uniforms to witness the presentation.

Miss Mary Leonard Baker, daughter of United States Senator Lucien Baker, was married to Dr. Charles Hen-

ry Tilgham Lowades, U. S. N., a relative of ex-Gov. Lloyd Lowades, of Maryland, last week at the home of Senator Baker, in Leavenworth, Kan. They will spend their honeymoon at Old Point Comfort, Washington and Baltimore, and after March 15 will be at home in Annapolis. The bride is the only daughter of Senator and Mrs. Baker.

The torpedo boat Porter, Lieut. I. V. Gillis in command, has arrived at the Naval Academy from Norfolk and is expected to remain several weeks. The Porter, which is on a cruise, was entirely covered with ice when she came in.

Mrs. Wainwright gave a dance Wednesday afternoon on the Santee.

Mrs. Huse, wife of Lieut. Huse, gave a tea Tuesday afternoon at her home, Upshur Row, Naval Academy.

Miss Daisy Brown, niece of Mrs. Belknap, gave a dance at the Assembly Rooms Thursday afternoon. A large number of cadets were invited.

The Baltimore Society of the Sons of the American Revolution Thursday night presented medals and certificates to members of its organization who served in the Spanish-American War, among whom were Lieut. J. C. Cresap, U. S. N., and Capt. James C. Porter, 1st Maryland U. S. V. I., Annapolis.

Mr. Gearing, father of Lieut. H. C. Gearing, who has been visiting the family of his son, on College avenue, has returned home.

Mrs. Garrison, of New York, has been visiting Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. A. M. Knight, Naval Academy.

During the past few days a number of colored men have enlisted at the Naval Academy for service on the U. S. S. Kearsarge.

Comdr. Charles T. Hutchins will act as superintendent of the Naval Academy until March 15, and will, on that date, be relieved and probably be given temporary duty at Washington, preparatory to his assignment to the command of some ship this spring or summer. The present vacancy in the Ordnance Department, by the detachment of Comdr. Ingersoll, will be filled later on, some of the junior officers there meanwhile acting as head of staff. There will be some other minor changes in the force at the school, but it is now said, of none of any very high ranking officers, excepting Comdrs. Hutchins and Ingersoll.

Rumors that New Englanders have renewed efforts to have the Naval Academy removed from Annapolis have stirred up Annapolis residents.

The Naval Academy hop Saturday night practically closed the social season until after Lent. The dance was largely attended, notwithstanding the stormy night. Mrs. Magruder, wife of Lieut. Magruder, received with Cadet Charles P. Snyder, of the first class, Mrs. Magruder was handsomely gowned in white satin, trimmed with lace and red velvet. She carried American Beauty roses.

The Baltimore "Sunday Herald" of Feb. 25 contained the address in full delivered by Mr. Elihu S. Riley, of this city, at the Naval Academy chapel during the ceremonies of unveiling the tablet presented by the Daughters of the Revolution on Thursday last.

Mr. Preston Rixey, of Culpepper, Va., who has successfully passed the examination for Lieutenant in the Marine Corps, spent Saturday in Annapolis and attended the Academy hop Saturday night.

Paymr. Robert Goldsborough, son of Paymr. Goldsborough, spent Sunday in Annapolis with his parents. Paymr. Goldsborough is at present stationed on the U. S. S. Dolphin, which is now in Washington.

Miss Rebecca Nash, of Portsmouth, Va., is visiting Mrs. James C. Cresap, wife of Lieut. Cresap, U. S. N., College avenue.

FORT SHERIDAN.

Fort Sheridan has been quiet to dullness all winter and the first garrison entertainment given in a long time was on Feb. 22, when all the garrison were invited to meet General and Mrs. Comba at an evening reception and card party, given in the officers' mess of the 5th Inf. The reading rooms and halls were decorated with flags and rifles, one corner made especially attractive by a flag in canopy form, and rugs, divans and cushions. Here General and Mrs. Comba received, Mrs. Comba having been called away at the last moment by the severe illness of her grandchild. The evening was a most delightful success, all joining in progressive euchre. The prizes were won by Mrs. Scherer, Miss Clara Bubb, Miss Jean Troxel and Mr. Joseph Bubb. Before separating all enjoyed a bountiful supper of salads, sandwiches, ices, cake and coffee.

Mrs. Normoyle, who has been living in the garrison all winter, left Feb. 24 for a visit to her husband in Cuba. She was accompanied by her little daughter, Margaret and her two sisters, Miss Jessie Ecker and Miss Helen Ecker.

Lieut. Madden and his wife have lately joined the part of the regiment here and are settled in quarters on the third loop.

Lieut. Cordier is also a very recent arrival at the post. Capt. Wainwright, 1st Cav., returned to the post on the 17th. For nearly six months he has been buying horses to be sent to the Philippines for the cavalry there. The horses were bought in Oregon and Washington, and shipped from Tacoma. Capt. Wainwright will now open an office in Chicago, his being the regimental recruiting detail.

On the 23d Capt. and Mrs. Wainwright gave a dance in the hop room for the Misses Wainwright and Miss Deems, the latter being the daughter of Capt. Clarence Deems, 6th Art., and living with Mrs. Wainwright, her aunt, while Capt. Deems is in Manila. As the party was composed entirely of young people, dancing to the music of harp and violin was kept up until quite a late hour, with only a short interval for supper.

The young people of the garrison are enjoying the company of Miss Anne Dennison, who is visiting Mrs. Coolidge.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES.

At a meeting of the Council of the New York Commandery of the Naval Order of the United States, held Feb. 20, 1900, the following gentlemen were elected companions of the first class and members of the New York Commandery: Capt. William Clinton Wise, U. S. N.; Capt. Willard Herbert Brownson, U. S. N.; Capt. Ralph Aston, U. S. N.; Chief Engr. George William Magee, U. S. N.; Maj. Charles Laurie McCawley, U. S. M. C.; Capt. Thomas Conrad Treadwell, U. S. M. C.; Pay Insp. Henry T. B. Harris, U. S. N.; Chaplain John P. Chidwick, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. Cameron McRae Winslow, U. S. N.; Lieut. Comdr. Harry Hibbard Hosley, U. S. N.; Lieut. Orton Porter Jackson, U. S. N.; Surg. Lloyd Wolsey Curtis, U. S. N.; David McNeely Stauffer, late U. S. N.; Franklin Boche Huntington, Lawrence Fulton Braine. The annual dinner of the commandery will take place March 10 at Delmonico's.

A PLEA FOR THE ARMY WOMEN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

There are usually two sides to every question and the Army women who have waited patiently until the Philippines should be pacified for permission to join their husbands feel that they can make out a case.

If the War Department had not given free transportation to the families of all officers going to Cuba and Puerto Rico, as well as to scores of women to the Philippines, we should not feel that we are entitled to like privileges. We do not feel that it is just that we should have to pay, from scanty purses, already depleted by the extra expense of maintaining two establishments for nearly two years, the rate of fare asked by the regular passenger lines to the Orient. We have been separated from our husbands the greater part of two years, suffering untold anxiety, and bearing the whole responsibility of family and business affairs. Our mail is from one to two months in reaching us, and our newspapers, our comfort and reliance through all, have lately devoted two pages to the war in South Africa and one paragraph on the third page to "Affairs in the Philippines," usually entirely consumed by a list of the killed and wounded.

We are not of the class of Army women who rushed to the islands when there was no prospect of being able to maintain a home, whose chief thought and talk was of the prospect of unlimited dances and other social functions with the Navy and Military in Manila, and who, by their inability to take care of themselves and their constant complaint at petty hardships and lack of luxuries, made themselves a nuisance and a burden to the officials and brought reproach and an embargo upon all Army women. Unfortunately the Army is not exempt, but has a few silly, vain women. But there are others, and these in a great majority, who would count no hardship too great if endured with the loved one, who esteem family life above pretty complexions and who could have happiness in a single room, and if that "leaked" would not think it incumbent upon the General Commanding to give its repair his personal attention. These should not be made to suffer for the shortcomings of the society butterflies.

The combined forces of the War Department and General Otis can not, and should not, be able to longer break up homes and separate husband from wife, fathers from children. It is no longer a military necessity, else the official despatches of the past few months are a fabrication. But they can make it impossible for even the most frugal of the younger officers to save a few dollars to stand between their loved ones and the now, alas, so often asked and so coldly given charity, by practically forcing them into expenses out of all proportion to their pay. Is this right?

I. B. P.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., Feb. 28, 1900.

The event of first importance, although of last occurrence, in the week just past, was the One Hundredth Night Entertainment held in Memorial Hall on Saturday evening, Feb. 24. In many respects it was a typical first night performance. A number of the actors presumably made their first bow to the public on that occasion. The stage was used for dramatic purposes for the first time. The new lighting apparatus was also in use for the first time. There was present a large audience competent to appreciate the time and effort which an entertainment of this character represents in the life of a cadet, and ready to "catch on," in cadet parlance. All was favorable, and the result equaled the expectations of the most sanguine. The 100th Night Entertainment has been omitted for the past two years owing to the early graduation of the classes of '98 and '99, and all the more interest attached to the occasion on this account.

The Reception Committee was composed of Cadets Jackson, Birnie, Baer, Gleeves, Spalding, Canfield, H. E. Mitchell and Sheridan. On the Programme Committee were Cadets Barnes, B. F. Browne, H. E. Mitchell, 2d, and Burnett. The tasteful programme deserves especial notice. It is a very neat booklet, printed on rough finished and rough edged paper, tied with the corps colors. The little page is lettered in blue, the class color. On it the "Amazons" are depicted golfing, hunting and wielding dumb bells. The cast was published in a recent number of the Journal. In the galaxy of talent which was of no mean order Mr. Poole shone as the bright particular star. He was simply perfect in the difficult rôle of Thomasin. Very close came Wilhelmina and Noeline. In evening dress all three were pronounced "lovely." The Earl with his lovely and graceful manipulation of the monocle, the "Frenchy" accent and air of the Count de Grival, the Rev. Rogers' mincing ways, the eccentric "mamma," the handsome cousin, "Sergeant" Shutes with her inattentive pupils; the tramp, the servant all came in for a share of the hearty applause which greeted the performance from beginning to end. The introduction of a minstrel show between the first and second acts was one of the most popular features of the evening.

A cadet german was given on Saturday afternoon. On the same afternoon Mrs. Shipman entertained a number of the fourth class at tea. The officers gave a hop on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27. Card parties were given by Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Sturtevant, Mrs. Mills. The Card Club met at Mrs. Larned's on Tuesday evening.

On Thursday the Ladies' Reading Club met at Mrs. Hero's. "Sarah Siddons" was the subject of the paper read by the hostess.

Washington's Birthday was observed at the post in the customary manner. The band played at reveille, a salute of twenty-one guns was fired at noon. Enlisted men were relieved from all unnecessary labor, but the day is never observed as a holiday by the cadets.

Cadets. Shunk, Engrs.; Blunt, 5th Art.; Piper, retired; Lieuts. Longan, 11th Inf.; W. O. Johnson and wife, and Frank A. Aul have been among recent visitors at the post.

The March examinations will begin to-day. The following is the March schedule of drills: Guard mounting daily except Sundays, 7:15 a. m., Sundays 8 a. m.; cavalry, daily except Sundays, 11 a. m. to 12 m.; daily except Saturdays and Sundays, 2 to 4 p. m.; daily except Wednesdays, Saturdays and Sundays, 4 to 6 p. m.; inspection, Saturdays only, 2 p. m.; infantry, March 15 to 31, 4:15 to 5:20 p. m.; parade, daily except Saturdays, March 15 to 31, 5:30 p. m.

Beginning with Feb. 28, Ash Wednesday, there will be the usual frequent Lenten services at the cadet chapel.

PROMOTIONS ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Culpepper, Va., Feb. 23, 1900.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal: The bill favored by the War Department advancing one grade officers who have been or may be retired, and who served in both the Civil and Spanish Wars, appears to be manifestly unjust to those officers who went through the War of the Rebellion and who, by reason of

wounds or other disability, were forced to retire previous to the last war. The Journal appears to indorse this bill, and yet mentions favorably a bill which advances officers of the Navy, on the retired list, one grade, who served during the Civil War only. Why this discrimination on the part of the Journal?

ARMY.

There is no discrimination on the part of the Journal. We see no reason to oppose a bill because it does not include in its provisions all those who may be entitled to the same consideration. The homely proverb says: "Half a loaf is better than no bread." Retired officers of the Army who served during the Civil War should receive the same promotions as retired Navy officers of that period.

PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Presidio, Cal., Feb. 21, 1900.

After a long silence, the huge guns at Fort Point were heard booming Monday morning. There was enough sound to arouse the whole garrison and make the inhabitants wonder what jubilee of salutation or terror of war had set the iron throats to shouting. Capt. C. H. Clark, of the Ordnance Department, came from the arsenal at Benicia especially to test some of the high-power guns whose voices have never been heard before.

Chaplain Macomber, who was retired Feb. 17, accompanied by his wife and daughter, will leave for the East in a few weeks. Chaplain Macomber counts his last year's work as the best of his life, and all who know him will undoubtedly estimate it in the same way. The whole burden of the sympathetic work of the post and hospital has fallen on him, and he has carried it all through with uniform kindness and warmth of heart.

Lieut. Brower, who left some time ago for Fort Leavenworth, has returned and resumed his military duties.

Lieut. Comdr. B. A. Fiske, of the Navy, is back from the Philippines, and is a guest at the Occidental.

SOUTH AFRICAN HORSE SICKNESS.

C. H. Temple, in the British "Navy and Army Illustrated," says that South African "horse sickness"—called in the Dutch language "Parde Ziekte"—is a scourge which is always prevalent, although when the heavy tropical rains fall it becomes more widespread and virulent.

As showing the deadly nature of the malady, it may be said that a force of Transvaal Boers fighting against a Kafir tribe some years ago lost, through it, one-third of its horses; in the years 1854-55 over 70,000 horses and mules died of it in Cape Colony alone, and three years ago, out of a small force then garrisoning Natal, 600 Government horses were carried off. These illustrations, pregnant though they be, represent very inadequately, however, the devastation caused by this disease in all the different countries from the Cape to the Zambesi.

As to the sickness itself, although it has many manifestations, there seems to be only one rational explanation of its origin. Dutchmen themselves say that it is caused by open feeding on the veldt at night, when the poisonous herb called "tulip" is in its worst state of virulence. Others add as a further cause the fact that the heavy rains loosen the soil whereby poisonous gases, generated by the accumulations of rank vegetation, are liberated. These gases naturally affect the growing veldt grass, especially at night time, for between sunset and sunrise, when the heavy dew and vapors form, is the most dangerous period of the day for horses grazing.

Veterinary Colonel Lambert, C. B., and Veterinary Major Nunn, D. S. O., among authorities who have studied the subject scientifically on the spot, have to confess that no cure is known for it. According to them, the sickness is due to the action of a specific bacillus, which takes its origin from the soil, and has its home in the herbage that grows upon it and the vapors that float above it. This latter theory is the most scientific and reasonable, and seems to explain all the facts of the case.

All attacked horses do not die, and this shows that the real remedy for the disease is the sickness itself. A horse may pull through its illness—perhaps 20 per cent. do so. In such case it is called "salted." And a peculiar fact is that a salted horse will seldom have a second attack. This it is which enhances the value of the animal, increasing it fourfold, although for ever after it will be but a poor shadow of its former self, its temper, knees and pace suffering terribly. En passant, it may be said that in all horse dealing transactions in South Africa, when a salted horse is sold, a certificate, guaranteeing it for three, six or twelve months from sickness, is demanded and given.

PROVIDING FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

The New York "Tribune" says: Central rooms have been taken by the Army and Navy Department of the Young Men's Christian Association in Havana, from which they are able to keep in close touch with all points outside of the city and closely supervise the work. In the Cabanas district there are six reading rooms open, and supplied with writing material, games, etc. Spanish classes are conducted. Well attended Gospel meetings are held. At Quemados the rooms are the center of attraction to all soldiers visiting the town. Often as many as 150 men are in the rooms at one time. Educational classes in English, geography, arithmetic, penmanship, history, elocution and Spanish are well attended. As many as 130 soldiers have attended the Gospel meetings at one time. At San Juan, Puerto Rico, comfortable rooms, centrally located, are open, with reading matter, games, stationery, etc., and a well-selected circulating library, which is much appreciated by the soldiers and sailors. A well-appointed restaurant is open day and evening, and is largely patronized. A separate room is open for Gospel meetings, which are well attended. A supervision is kept of the troops at twenty-six stations in different parts of the island, and the vessels in the harbor are visited and reading matter, stationery, Testaments, etc., distributed.

TEXAS VOLUNTEER GUARD.

The following appointments and assignments in the Texas Volunteer Guard, not heretofore reported, are announced: On the staff of the Commander-in-Chief: E. A. Pearson, of Richmond, to be A. I. G., rank Colonel, Staff Corps; A. Faulkner, of Alsdorf, A. Q. M. G., rank Colonel, S. C.; Thos. M. Campbell, of Palestine, A. P. M. G., rank Colonel, S. C.; E. K. Smoot, of Galveston, A. C. of O., rank Colonel, S. C.; W. F. Blunt, M. D., of Austin, Surgeon General (ex-officio, being State Health Officer), rank Colonel, S. C. On the 1st Division Staff: R. E. Prince, of Corsicana,

A. A. G., rank Lieutenant Colonel, S. C.; Henry Hutchings, of Austin, A. I. G., rank Lieutenant Colonel, S. C.; R. W. Stayton, of San Antonio, A. J. A. G., rank Major, S. C.; A. H. Miller, of Waco, Division Q. M., rank Lieutenant Colonel, S. C.; F. C. Ford, M. D., of Nacogdoches, Medical Director, rank Lieutenant Colonel, S. C.

On 1st Brigade Staff: Duval West, of San Antonio, A. A. G., rank Major, S. C.; J. M. Byrnes, of La Grange, A. I. G., rank Major, S. C.; Spencer Hutchins, of Houston, A. P. M. G., rank Major, S. C.; Frank Badger, of San Antonio, A. C. of O., rank Major, S. C.; D. L. Peebles, M. D., Surgeon, rank Major, S. C.

On the 2d Brigade Staff: Oscar S. Lusk, of Grenham, A. A. G., rank Major, S. C.; Joseph Nichols, of Greenville, A. I. G., rank Major, S. C.; Sloan Simpson, of 6666 Ranch, Wichita Falls, A. P. M. G., rank Major, S. C.; N. A. Rector, of Austin, A. C. of O., rank Major, S. C.; A. B. Kennedy, M. D., of Bonham, Surgeon, rank Major, S. C.

In the 2d Inf.: R. W. Davenport, to be Captain; H. B. Storey, 1st Lieutenant, and W. W. Burgess, 2d Lieutenant in Co. A, of Mexia; Fred O. Post, Captain; Edwin R. Sneed, 1st Lieutenant, and Dorsey H. Boyett, 2d Lieutenant in Co. F, of Waco; E. I. Kellie, Captain, and L. P. Scarborough, 1st Lieutenant in Co. H, of Jasper.

In the 3d Inf.: Eugene M. Fowler, 1st Lieutenant, and Alfred S. Taber, 2d Lieutenant in Co. K, of Dallas.

In the 4th Inf.: Wm. E. Terrell, 1st Lieutenant, and H. M. Foster, 2d Lieutenant in Co. A, of Decatur; C. O. Elliot, Captain; John L. Terrell, 1st Lieutenant, Bracton C. Carter, 2d Lieutenant in Co. D, of Fort Worth; Arthur T. Teumey, 1st Lieutenant Co. H, of Fort Worth; Solomon M. Cunningham, Captain, and Clarke O. Seaman, 1st Lieutenant in Co. L, of Cleburne; W. A. Bowie, Captain; Stephen H. Jones, 1st Lieutenant, and James A. Maddox, 2d Lieutenant in Co. M, of Weatherford.

In 1st Squadron of Cav.: John H. Hilkene, 1st Lieutenant, and Wm. J. Wilson, 2d Lieutenant in Troop B, of Dallas; D. D. Smyth, Captain; Albert F. Thiele, 1st Lieutenant, and Frank Glinn, 2d Lieutenant in Troop C, of Austin.

In Battalion Colored Inf.: J. A. Parker, 1st Lieutenant, and J. W. Shanklin, 2d Lieutenant in Co. E, of Austin.

STATE TROOPS.

Lieut. W. L. Scott, of the 7th New York, recently appointed Battalion Adjutant, has passed the brigade board.

The 69th New York will parade on St. Patrick's Day, and on March 22 it will be reviewed by General Roe in Madison Square Garden.

The 12th New York, Col. Dyer, will be reviewed at its armory on Thursday evening, March 8. The review and drill by the battalion in command of Lieut. Col. Seiter on Feb. 21 was a great success. The passage both in quick and double time was splendidly executed, 2d Lieut. Myers, of Co. K, has been elected Captain, vice Blake, resigned.

The 1st Naval Battalion of New York and Squadron A will compete in a revolver contest on March 17 on board the New Hampshire, and on Saturday, March 24, at the armory of the squadron. The match between the 2d Div. and Battery A, Boston Light Artillery, of Boston, Mass., will also be held in March. The 2d Div. has won the Duncan Cup, presented by Comdr. Duncan, for shooting at Creedmoor for 1899. The battalion will enter a detail of artillery in the military tournament at the Madison Square Garden in March. It will give an exhibition of field artillery in action, and also an exhibition in wall scaling. The 1st Div. will give a beefsteak party and the 3d Div. a smoker, both on board the New Hampshire, in the near future.

The 22d New York will be reviewed at its armory by Maj. Gen. Roe on March 12, and a reception will follow. Recent elections in Squadron A of New York are those of 1st Lieut. Herbert Barry, elected Captain of Troop 3, vice Reed, resigned; 1st Sergt. Marcellus, elected 2d Lieutenant of Troop 1, and Sergt. Maj. Ward, elected 2d Lieutenant of Troop 2.

The review of the 8th New York, Col. Jarvis, at its armory by Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles on Feb. 22, was a highly successful event. There was a large turnout of men as well as guests and the evolutions of the evening showed plainly the progress the regiment is making.

The 2d Signal Corps of New York will give a musicale at its quarters on March 8.

Col. De Lancey G. Walker, secretary of the New Jersey State Rifle Association and N. R. A., announces that owing to the additional interest in the meetings and the increased number of matches, the meeting of the association will cover a period of nine days instead of six as heretofore. The annual meeting of the New Jersey State Rifle Association and the National Rifle Association for 1900 will be opened on Friday morning, Aug. 31, at 10 o'clock, and continue, except Sunday, until Saturday afternoon, Sept. 8. A neat little pamphlet has been issued containing full information relative to the coming matches, which can be had by addressing Lieut. Albert S. Jones, Passaic, N. J.

Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, had a busy day in Buffalo on Feb. 22. As a soldier the Governor unveiled, at the Broadway Arsenal, the memorial tablet to the departed heroes of the 65th Regiment. As a statesman, the Governor spoke at the Saturn Club's celebration of the birthday of George Washington, on "The Ideal and the Practical, as Shown in Washington's Life and the Lessons that Life Has for Us." As a plain citizen of the Republic, the Governor spoke at the Twentieth Century Club to the Daughters of the Revolution. As the 65th N. Y. regiment, Col. S. M. Welch, paraded for review before Gov. Roosevelt at the armory in Buffalo, an immense crowd was present. With the Governor and Col. Cottle, his aide, were Brig. Gen. Doyle, of the 4th Brigade; Maj. C. M. Ransom, Maj. Martin Carey, Maj. John H. Ball, Maj. H. C. Wadsworth, Lieut. Col. Floyd S. Crego, Capt. Lee H. Smith, Maj. George J. Metzger, Capt. Williams Lansing and Capt. Theodore B. Sheldon. After the review, in which the command made a highly creditable appearance, the ceremonies of unveiling a tablet to the departed heroes of the regiment began. This included prayer by Chaplain Richards, an address by Col. Welch, followed by a speech by the Governor.

The tour of duty in camp at South Framingham, Mass., for the 1st Brigade will begin Saturday, June 16, and continue until the following Saturday morning.

Adj. Gen. Overmyer of Colorado, under date of Feb. 10, announces with profound sorrow the death of Gen. Frank A. Taylor, ex-Adjutant General of Colorado, which occurred in Denver Feb. 6, 1900. General Taylor was Adjutant General of Colorado Feb. 26, 1895. General Overmyer also announces the arrival of the remains of Capt. John S. Stewart, 1st Colorado Inf., U. S. V., Inspector General of Colorado, retired, killed in action March 25, 1899, while advancing on Malolos, P. I., and directs the usual ceremonies to be observed.

We have received copies of the annual report of Adj. Gen. L. A. Wilner, of Maryland, for 1898-1899 and Adj. Gen. B. S. Boyster, of North Carolina, for the year 1899.

The new armory for the 5th Regiment of Baltimore, Md., to be built on property recently purchased by the State, is to be an ideal home. Prominent architects in Baltimore, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington have been asked to enter a cash prize competition for the plans of the structure. Col. Markoe's idea is to have a one-story structure, built of rough granite, with the drill hall, company rooms and administration rooms all on the first floor.

The city of New York some time since gave the 2d Naval Battalion of Brooklyn for an armory and ship station the house and grounds formerly occupied by the Atlantic Yacht Club. It will be necessary to spend considerable money in improving both house and grounds, all of which improvements are necessary and very essential to the betterment of the Naval Militia who have shown by their efficient work during the late war with Spain that they are entitled to favorable consideration, and as the allowance from the State is inadequate to meet this expenditure they must depend upon themselves and such outside help as the patriotic citizens of New York can give them. The cost of the improvements planned has been estimated at about \$30,000.

A despatch from Washington, Pa., says that J. B. R. Streator, ex-Lieutenant Colonel of the 10th Regiment, National Guard, and J. C. Kay, of Pittsburgh, Major of the 18th Regiment, were found guilty on Feb. 21 on the indictment, which included embezzlement in the first count and conspiracy on the second count. Judge Taylor immediately sentenced them to pay costs of prosecution and a fine of \$300 each.

Maj. Gen. Francis V. Greene reviewed the 71st New York Feb. 27 at its armory. During the ceremonies General Greene presented to Co. D, Capt. Linson, the trophy offered the companies for getting the greatest number of recruits during the twelvemonth. The trophy was presented to the regiment by General Greene when he was Colonel of the 71st. It is a bronze figure representing Sheridan on horseback in his famous ride at Winchester. The display of the regiment throughout the evening was the best it has made this season.

Maj. Gen. Roe reviewed the 13th New York, Col. Austen, at the armory on Feb. 27. The regiment paraded 12 commands of 16 files, divided into three battalions. Previous to the review Col. Austen put the command through a regimental drill splendidly executed. The evening parade was in command of Lieut. Col. Russell and was a creditable ceremony.

Rapid progress is being made in the preparations for the annual military tournament of the Military Athletic League, to be held at the Madison Square Garden, New York city, during the week beginning March 26. There will be the usual cavalry and infantry exhibitions and drills by sailors from the warships, and a competition in signal service work between two rival corps will be features of the tournament. Athletic contests will precede the military exhibitions every evening, and matinees, which will be exclusively military, have been arranged for Wednesday and Saturday, under the direction of a special committee, composed of General George Moore Smith, Maj. David Wilson and Thomas S. Brennan. The tournament will open with a review by Governor Roosevelt, and on the different evenings the troops, it is expected, will be reviewed by Admirals Dewey, General Miles and General Merritt. Many of the officers who took part in the former tournaments are now in service in the Philippines and Puerto Rico, but others have been found to take their places. All entries for athletic contests must be in the hands of Capt. J. J. Dixon at the 2d Battery armory by March 17 to be considered.

Col. Duffy, of the 69th New York, has preferred charges against Capt. A. J. Griffin, supernumerary, formerly of his command. The charges are as follows: 1, disobedience of orders; 2, unmilitary and unofficer-like conduct; 3, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. These charges are due to the failure of Capt. Griffin to be present at the armory on Feb. 19, the date set for the muster out of his company. The charges have been approved by General Smith, and it is understood a court will be ordered. Co. B has been recommended for muster out. Those conversant with the drill attendance of other companies of the regiment, say that if B deserves muster out there are others that deserve the same treatment.

The 2d Battery, New York, brevet Maj. Wilson, will be reviewed at its armory by Maj. Gen. Roe on Thursday evening, March 15.

ITEMS FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

After their defeat at Elandslaagte early in the war, General Joubert is reported to have addressed the remnants of the German and Hollander corps and to have pointed out that the disaster would have been averted had they obeyed orders. He stated that he had been against the formation of separate German, Hollander and Scandinavian Corps from the beginning, and held that it would have been better to distribute the men among the commandos, so that they could become initiated in Boer methods of warfare. This goes to show that the Boer Commander-in-Chief is as much against European methods of warfare as was Washington, who would not take kindly to the impressive maneuvering tactics that the Prussian General Von Steuben wished to engraft upon the American system of fighting.

In connection with the complaints of inaccuracy in the maps furnished the Army in South Africa, it is stated in London papers that there was no excuse for the ignorance of the country that resulted in so many disasters, for there existed reports and maps at the Colonial Office in Downing street of all kinds relating to the whole of South Africa, which were not opened until the other day. These had been lying in pigeon-holes and boxes as received, just as Col. Stoffel's reports to the Emperor Napoleon about the German Army immediately prior to the outbreak of the war of 1870-71 were found with the seals unbroken among the imperial archives after the war.

The Chicago "Inter Ocean" quotes a letter from a British private who was in the disastrous affair at Magersfontein. He says: "General Wauchope was killed with a thrust deep and dumb with fright, so you can form a faint idea what the shock was like. I can assure you I never ran as hard in my life as I ran the half mile to get under cover. Sounds well, doesn't it—a British Tommy Atkins running? We had lots of men take sunstroke. Their helmets got knocked off in the rush, and one of our majors went mad, and half the men are knocking about hysterical, and it's no use denying it, the division dread the moment when they may get an order to make another attack."

The New York "Tribune," to show the size attained by California redwood trees, published a picture of one with Troop F, 6th U. S. Cav., grouped about the base. The

tree, known as "The Grizzly Giant," grows in Mariposa Grove near the Yosemite Valley. Its base circumference is 93 feet.

Winston Churchill, in the London "Morning Post," writing from Spearman's Hill, says: "The vast amount of baggage this army takes with it on the march hampers its movements and utterly precludes all possibility of surprising the enemy. The consequence is that roads are crowded, drifts are blocked, marching troops are delayed, and all rapidity of movement is out of the question."

The London "Graphic" describes signaling shells to be used in South Africa, manufactured by Messrs. Brock, of which it says: "Some idea of the great illuminating power of magnesium shells may be gathered from the fact that the display of a large shell would be visible for a distance of at least twenty miles. One of the chief difficulties experienced in the manufacture of these illuminating shells is to construct the shell so that its fuse is not extinguished in its flight through the air. Messrs. Brock have made other neat contrivances for use in time of war. One is a rocket that, when fired at a building remains on the roof and sets fire to it. They also made a 'friction rocket.' A number of these, with long strings attached, are placed in trees. If the enemy are suspected of making a night attack, our men have only to pull the strings and the rockets are fired. If the enemy are present, our men can see them, while, being in the dark themselves, they are practically invisible. But these are not being used in South Africa."

No one who has not seen a kopje, says a South African, can easily realize it. It is not a hill so much as the stump of a hill—what is left of it after ages of denudation, but the special feature of it is that it is almost invariably covered with a breastwork of boulders. Tropical torrents have washed away the earth and all the soluble components of the rock, and what is left consists of heaps and lines of detached masses of sandstone, ironstone or granite. The kopjes are the Boer's fortifications, and he has any number of them.

The English papers publish figures said to have been most carefully compiled and verified, rather under than over-estimated, giving details of Boer losses to Jan. 27 in killed and wounded: Mafeking, 500; Belmont, 400; Graspan, 250; Modder River, 400; Magersfontein, 700; Kuruman, 100; Douglas, 75; against General French, 300; against General Gatacre, 100; Glencoe, 300; Elands-laagte, 600; Ladysmith, 2,000; sundry, 400; total, 6,425.

The "Moniteur de la Flotte" repeats the story circulated by the "Patrie" that the gunner who has been responsible for the shooting, more or less efficient, of "Long Tom" at Ladysmith, was a Sergeant of the 1st French Art., who mysteriously disappeared from Lorient after having broken his leave.

WITH LORD METHUEN'S FIELD FORCE.

We are in receipt of the following letter from a former medical officer of the New York National Guard, now serving in South Africa:

With Lord Methuen's Field Force,
Modder River, Dec. 19, 1899.

We left the Orange River, eighty-five miles from Kimberley, on Nov. 21, 10,000 strong. The division marched twelve miles and bivouacked for the night. The enemy had been located at Belmont in some stony kopjes which afforded them an impregnable position. Our regiment of scouts was sent with our squadron of Lancers to the right and we completely flanked the enemy's position. Had the Lancers and mounted infantry on the left been able to get around three stony hills we would have bagged the whole covey. We moved at 3 a. m. and by daylight the troops were in position. At 9 o'clock the battle was over, the infantry doing as brave a bit of work as ever has been done. The enemy was perfectly invisible, and from behind every stone there came a perfect stream of Mauser bullets. The Guards did wonderfully well. The losses were 300 killed and wounded. We rested from our labors until Nov. 24, when we marched fifteen miles, bivouacked and started on the morning of the 25th at 3 a. m. and after marching five miles found the enemy in another position about as strong as that at Belmont, Gras Pan or Rorilayte or Euseline. The three names are given to the place where the fight occurred. It was a beautiful battle. The enemy waited until the scouts and Lancers had passed in between the hills on the right and left and then they opened on us with artillery. We sent back for guns, which came soon supported by the Blue Jackets and Yorkshire Light Infantry and North Lancashire, who stormed the stony kopjes on the left. Our regiment tried to take the hill on the extreme right, but a wire fence broke up our charge and a murderous fire from absolutely invisible troops made us retire, whereupon a large body of mounted Boers came from the right to charge the advance guns, which were shelling the hills on the left. Four shells in the middle of them sent them flying. That was the only instance in the four battles and numerous skirmishes in which the Boers attempted to come into the open.

By 10 o'clock the hills were taken by storm. The Naval Brigade did the best work and lost half their men. The enemy retreated behind the distant hills and our artillery and cavalry horses were too done up to follow, thus again losing all the fruits of a hard fought and victorious fight. The next day we rested and on Nov. 27 moved towards Modder River. Our regiment had a skirmish with the enemy, in which we lost two men. I went into the enemy's line with an ambulance and brought out one of our boys who was mortally wounded. The next morning before daybreak we started again and as soon as it was light we opened on the enemy, who were entrenched in the Modder River. We could see nothing of them and we were in a perfectly open plain. All day long we pounded and they pounded back. Our poor infantrymen were very much discouraged because they could not get a glimpse of the men they were shooting at. The Boers had a couple of Vicker Maxims with their other guns and a more demoralizing, beastly thing one could never run up against. Its first exploit was to smash the Guards' Maxim and kill all the men in charge of it. Old Cronje, who was in command of the Boers, had been clever enough to entrench his men on our side of the river so that they could not bolt without some inconvenience.

The battle lasted all day, the Boers retiring under cover of darkness. Again a fruitless victory. They got all their guns away. Lord Methuen was wounded. Our Chief of Staff, Northcote, was killed. Our casualties were 600. In the morning we occupied their position and had to do a lot of burying of horses and a few Boers. It is wonderful how they got away their dead and wounded as well as their guns. They have many Germans serving their artillery and they shoot straight, but all their shells do not burst.

The next fight we had was at Magersfontein, seven miles from here, on the road to Kimberley. The enemy were strongly fortified in a strong position. We commenced shelling them on Sunday afternoon, but did not unmask their guns. Next morning before light the Highland Brigade made an attack in quarter column upon

the trenches on our right, where the big stony hill is. They ran foul of a wire fence and were met by such a murderous fire that they were obliged to lie down and remain until the howitzer battery firing lyddite into the trenches lessened the fire, when the Highlanders withdrew with the greatest coolness in good order. Our losses were 1,066. General Wainwright was killed, as were about twenty officers out of twenty-nine of the Highlanders. We retired for the night, bivouacked and began shelling again in the morning early. The enemy's forts and trenches were too strong and we have been waiting for heavier guns. The bridge over the river was blown up by the Boers and the engineers made a deviation, as they call it, and in a very few days the armored train came over it.

We have balloons that are as useless as armored trains. These new notions are of little use. It is impossible to use a telescope to advantage in a balloon. One shell about the wheels of an armored train or a rail removed ahead of it render it useless. The Royal Army Medical Department has worked wonderfully well. Every praise is due to Col. Townsend, who is the senior medical officer. The Mauser bullets are very merciful, but when one comes across the effects of expanding bullets, of which the Boers use many, one cannot suppress an expression of one's feelings. Last week we had reverses in all the columns, but this week we hope for better luck. I often wish I were with the old 12th N. G. N. Y., and sometimes when we have had a hard day in the heat and dust, I have wished it were a dream and that I could awaken at the Peekskill camp, where water and beautiful scenery make camp life ideal. Nothing much will be done for some time, as we must all wait for reinforcements. The Boers hold very strong positions and have good guns and the best German, French and Scandinavian officers, so we cannot take everything by storm with inferior numbers. One hundred and twenty thousand men at least will be required, for our lines of communication, both in Natal and the Cape Colony, have to be strongly guarded, as all the Colonial Dutch, with few exceptions, are rebels, and would destroy the railways if they could do so without danger to themselves. England has a hard nut to crack this time. Every medical officer has to go into action with his unit and as I am attached to the Imperial Scouts, I have a chance to see all the fighting. When the war is over, if I have not lost the number of my mess, I will write again if you can stand such lengthy epistles.

AMERICAN OBSERVATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Capt. S. L'H. Slocum, of the 8th Cav., Military Attaché of the United States, with the English forces in South Africa, has recently rendered to the War Department several important reports relative to the operations of the British Army. He has not hesitated to severely criticize the tactics and personnel of the British forces and the War Department has rightly determined that it would be improper to make the reports public. They have been filed, however, with the secret papers of the military information division and will be for the exclusive use of officers studying at the various military schools. One of the most important criticisms which Capt. Slocum has made is the failure of the British commanding officers to make proper reconnaissance before advancing upon the enemy. Being with General Buller at the first engagement of the Tugela, when that officer attempted to cross the river by two drifts in plain view of the enemy, he was well able to determine the direct cause of the British reverse. It is stated that there was absolutely no attempt made by the British to reconnoiter the ground before crossing the drifts. The only excuse—which in the minds of Army officers is no excuse—is that the British Commander had what he considered good reasons for believing he had only a small force of the enemy to encounter.

It is stated by an officer in the War Department, who has seen Capt. Slocum's report, that failure to make proper reconnaissance was also the cause of the disasters sustained by the British at Magersfontein and Stormberg. Although no official information has been received by the War Department from Capt. Slocum since the beginning of the pursuit of General Cronje, officers of the War Department are satisfied that the experiences of the beginning of the war have taught the English Army a lesson; costly, it is true, but one which it is now applying in its operations in South Africa. As has been so often stated in the columns of the Army and Navy Journal, the English, instead of benefiting by the experiences of the United States Army in its war with Spain, have themselves committed those mistakes for which they were so prone to criticize us two years ago.

It is believed in the War Department that Capt. Slocum has left the army under the command of General Buller and is with the force to which General Cronje so recently surrendered. It had been the intention of the Department to detail four competent officers to watch the South African operations with the British Army, but the English refused to grant the necessary permission. Capt. Carl Reichmann, of the 17th Inf., is now en route from Manila to Pretoria and will join the Boer Army as a representative of the United States. Military operations in South Africa are regarded by Army officers as being of the greatest importance to the service. This has been the first war where all of the modern inventions could be actually tested in the field. For this reason the reports rendered by Capt. Slocum and Reichmann will be studied with the keenest vigilance by the officials of this Government, as well as by those of the other world powers.

It is understood that Capt. Slocum has criticized the subordinate officers of the Colonial contingents of the English Army. The ignorance displayed in many cases by these officers has been very surprising, and it is stated that in many cases they have as little knowledge of their duties as the ordinary recruit.

TESTING FIREPROOF PAINT.

The Electric Fireproofing Company, of New York City, conducted what is regarded by experts in building materials a most noteworthy and remarkable test of the complete non-inflammable quality of their wood for interior purposes, ashore and afloat. As arranged by Mr. Max Machert, the inventor of the process, and vice-president of the company, the test was to have taken place at the works of the company on the banks of Long Island Sound, or, as it is locally termed, the East River, but at the last moment the City Board of Combustibles, hearing of the amount of fire to be employed, designated a lot on Sixty-fifth street for the test. The house to be burnt had two rooms and a wide chimney and was specially constructed to meet the requirements of the Building Department, who were desirous of investigating in a thorough manner the possibilities of wood treated by the electric process. It weighed over twenty tons and was too high to go under the elevated railroad. It was accordingly moved from the company's yard onto a railway float and floated out into the sound. Two layers of fireproofed wood were placed

on the deck of the float, each at right angles to the other, and upon that the house was set on blocks about three feet high. A great heap of dry Virginia pine logs was piled up over shavings and kindling wood in one of the rooms, while underneath the building was another pile of logs carefully arranged to burn. In order to make the fire burn fiercely and swiftly and the heat intense, many gallons of kerosene were poured over the logs and shavings.

At eighteen minutes past 4 o'clock the fire beneath the building was started by Commissioner Brady, and very soon the roaring flames were madly endeavoring to demolish the structure of treated wood.

"Pile on the wood!" shouted Max Machert to his employees, and more logs were thrown on and the heat increased in intensity, but no signs of flame could be seen in the house except, momentarily, when the plant ignited.

While the fire raged beneath, another fire was started inside the room above where the logs were piled up awaiting the match, which was also applied by the building commissioner. Every inch of material in this apartment was composed of the varieties of soft and hard woods used in building construction. The nails, screws and glass in the windows alone were the exceptions. The ceiling, the floor, the walls, the mantel and even the hearth were all ornamental and highly finished in the manner of first-class interiors. The door was closed and in a few moments the fire within was even fiercer than the one without.

It melted the glass in the windows almost at once into streams. Several times the fires were fed with logs, and every possible effort was exerted to demolish the structure.

After the fire ceased it was found that the house was so little disfigured that it was purchased by a person who will float it up Long Island Sound, land it on the shores and live in it the coming summer. The temporary deck of non-inflammable wood was charged to a depth of about one-eighth of an inch. Otherwise the float was not injured. Among those present were Capt. Clark, U. S. N., late in command of the U. S. battleship Oregon; Naval Constr. Wm. J. Baxter, U. S. N.; Asst. Naval Constr. Speer, U. S. N.; the Mayor of Montreal, Canada, and many distinguished architects, officials and builders.

Wood treated by British Non-Flammable Wood Company, of London, an offshoot of the Electric Fireproofing Company, of New York, is to be supplied for a new warship named Faring, now under construction for the Imperial Russian Navy, which has adopted that process for rendering wood non-flammable. Wood treated by this process is now and has for several years been used in the interior fittings of U. S. warships and for the decks of some of them.

LATEST FROM MANILA.

Fifty marines from the U. S. S. Brooklyn were sent to the Gulf of Ragal, on the south coast of Luzon, and succeeded in rescuing 500 Spanish prisoners and ten Americans. One hundred bandits, as the rebels are now called, surprised ten men of the 3d Cav. at Namacpacan, in the province of La Union, North Luzon, Feb. 26. They killed one of the cavalymen and captured the horses and a supply train. Troops are now hunting a gang of 800 of these bandits in the mountains. Feb. 28 twenty-five bandits crossed the Pasig at Maudalayan and raided Santa Ana, which is only four miles from Manila. They were dispersed by the residents of the town. Brig. Gen. Funston recently marched a force from San Isidro to Baler, the scene of Lieut. Gillmore's capture, for the purpose of garrisoning that place. He returned to Manila by water and reported everything quiet along the east coast.

A correspondent writes from Manila: General Bell is much pleased over his recovery of his Custer saddle. General Custer gave it to Bell, who prized it highly. Bell was Colonel of the 36th Inf. when the saddle was stolen from him. It had been used in the Spanish war, and was especially precious. It was lost during the brilliant campaign which brought the Colonel so prominently before the public. He was accompanying a movement on foot, and left his horse and saddle behind in the care of his muchacho, who took the horse into the rebel lines and presented the outfit to General Mascardo, with the compliments of Col. Bell. The insurgent general wrote a polite but sarcastic note of thanks, suggesting that if Col. Bell wanted it again he come and take it. To this Bell replied that he would, and started in pursuit. But the rebel chief and his followers were fleet of foot and dodged successfully till in the fight at Dolores with Capt. McRae's men General Mascardo was forced to flee so quickly that he left all his clothing and personal effects. The saddle was found at his quarters. When it was returned to General Bell his emotion was said to be marked, but he inspected his recovered treasure carefully to see no tacks were in it.

Battery K, 3d Art., which was recently relieved from the line, enjoyed the first rest from active field service it had known since landing at Manila, July 25, 1898. During its term of service on the island it has lost one officer and eight privates, killed, and three officers and twenty-nine privates wounded. Every officer connected with it has been seriously wounded by bullets of the enemy, though but one was killed. That was 1st Lieut. Maurice G. Kravenbuhl, who was serving as Captain on the staff of General Hale. This battery, like all of the Third, was not equipped with guns until long after the outbreak of hostilities with the insurgents, and up to that time served as infantry. When the Utah Battery went home its guns fell to K Battery, which thereupon ceased acting as infantry. Most of its members were "G. O. 40" men, but they have now been welded into a magnificent piece of fighting machinery.

During the recent visit of Col. Thomas B. Hamer, Military Governor of the Island of Cebu, Col. Simon Snyder, 19th Inf., directed the affairs of the island. The greater part of Cebu is now garrisoned by American troops. There is not a force of over 150 insurgents on the island, and they will be quickly wiped out when all the towns are garrisoned.

A great change has been wrought in Calamba, situated on the west shore of Laguna de Bay, 29 miles southeast of Manila. When the Americans landed in Calamba the streets were filled with filth, drains were stopped with refuse and every building was a breeding place for disease. Col. Bullard, 39th Inf., while in command there repaired the tramway and roads and commenced to clean drains. The good work was pushed later by his able successor, Maj. Orwig, commanding the third battalion of the 32d Inf. Houses were renovated, streets cleaned and many improvements started which will make Calamba one of the centers of business on the lake. Among these is a 400-yard dock. The American commander knows how to utilize his prisoners, as he puts them to work carrying stone for the dock.

There is quite a demand in the Philippines for a census. Advocates of an early census taking believe it would lead to a thorough cleansing of the cities of the islands and blot out the danger of plagues.

THE ARMY.

(Continued from page 627.)

(promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cav.) to the 2d Cav. Troop, M., to date from Jan. 10, 1900, vice Michie, promoted. He will join his troop, 1st Lieut. Lucius R. Holbrook (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cav.), to the 1st Cav., to date from Jan. 23, 1900, vice Byram, promoted. He will be assigned to a troop by his regimental commander and will remain on duty with the 4th Cav. until further orders. (W. D., Feb. 23.)

A detachment of 175 recruits or casuals will sail on the U. S. transport Sherman for Manila, P. I., about Feb. 17. The following officers are designated for service with and to accompany the detachment: Maj. Calvin D. Cowles, 17th Inf.; Capt. James H. Frierr, 17th Inf.; Capt. Edwin V. Bookmiller, 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Robert W. Barnett, 13th Inf. (D. Cal., Feb. 15.)

The following named officers will appear on March 1, 1900, before the board of officers at Havana for the examination of Captains of the line of the Army with a view to appointment in the Adjutant General's and Inspector General's Department: Capt. Henry H. Benham, 2d Inf.; Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf.; Medore Crawford, 2d Art.; Thomas B. Dugan, 7th Cav.; Ezra B. Fuller, 7th Cav.; Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav.; E. St. John Greble, 2d Art.; Francis J. Kernan, 2d Inf.; Loyd S. McCormick, 7th Cav.; Montgomery D. Parker, 8th Inf.; Horatio G. Siekel, 7th Cav.; Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav.; John C. Waterman, 7th Cav.; William M. Wright, 2d Inf. (D. Cuba, Feb. 20.)

G. O. 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31, and Circulars 6 and 8, Department of Puerto Rico, relate to the civil government of the island.

STATIONS OF TROOPS AND THEIR COMMANDERS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SANTIAGO AND PUERTO PRINCEPE.

Adjutant General's Office, Department of Santiago and Puerto Principe, Santiago de Cuba, Feb. 10, 1900.
District of Santiago.—Commanded by Col. Samuel M. Whitte, 10th Cav. Headquarters at Santiago de Cuba.
Morro Castle.—Headquarters, Band and Co's (mounted), F and G, 5th Inf. Maj. Jesse C. Chance, 5th Inf.
El Caney.—Mounted Co. D, 5th Inf. 1st Lieut. Ezekiel J. Williams, 5th Inf.
Santiago.—Detachment Signal Corps, U. S. A. 1st Lieut. Carl F. Hartmann, U. S. V.
District of Puerto Principe.—Commanded by Lieut. Col. Wirt Davis, 8th Cav. Headquarters at Puerto Principe.
Camp near Puerto Principe.—Headquarters, Band and Troops, G, I, K, L and M, 8th Cav. Lieut. Col. Wirt Davis, 8th Cav.
Ciego de Avila.—Troops F and H, 8th Cav. Maj. Henry W. Sprole, 8th Cav.
Nuevitas.—Troop E, 8th Cav. Capt. Henry F. Kendall, 8th Cav.
District of Holguin.—Commanded by Lieut. Col. Francis Moore, 10th Cav. Headquarters at Holguin.
Holguin.—Troops D, I and K, 10th Cav. Lieut. Col. Francis Moore, 10th Cav.
Mayari.—Troop B, 10th Cav. Capt. James W. Watson, 10th Cav.
Puerto Padre.—Detachment 15 men, 10th Cav.
District of Manzanillo.—Commanded by Maj. Clarence A. Stedman, 10th Cav. Headquarters at Manzanillo.
Manzanillo.—Headquarters, Band and Troops A, C and L, 10th Cav. Maj. Clarence A. Stedman, 10th Cav.
Bayamo.—Troop M, 10th Cav. 1st Lieut. Letcher Harde-man, 10th Cav.
Cauto.—(Sub-post Bayamo)—Detachment of 20 men, 10th Cav.
District of Mayari.—Commanded by Maj. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf. Headquarters at San Luis.
San Luis. Mounted Co. E, 5th Inf. Maj. Theodore F. Forbes, 5th Inf.
El Cristo.—Mounted Co. A, 5th Inf. Capt. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th Inf.
Palma Soriano.—Detachment of mounted Co. E, 5th Inf. 2d Lieut. George M. Brooke, 5th Inf.
District of Guantanamo.—Commanded by Capt. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf. Headquarters at Guantanamo.
Guantanamo.—Mounted Co. H, 5th Inf. Capt. Joseph M. T. Partello, 5th Inf.
Baracoa.—Mounted Co. B, 5th Inf. Capt. Walter H. Chatfield, 5th Inf.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE.

The following enlisted men engaged in military operations July 1, 1898, who distinguished themselves by "especially meritorious acts," have been awarded medals of honor, instead of certificates of merit, as has been stated: Thomas M. Doherty, general service, (then private, Co. H); Corp. George H. Co. H (then private, Co. F); Artificer Thomas Kelly, Co. K (then private, Co. H); Corp. John F. De Swan and Frank O. Fournia, now out of service (then privates, Co. H); and Pvt. Herman Pfisterer, Co. C, 7th U. S. Inf. (then musician, Co. H), 21st U. S. Inf. For distinguished bravery in battle, Santiago, Cuba, in assisting in rescuing wounded from in front of the lines, under heavy fire of the enemy.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

ATHENIAN*—At Manila, P. I.
AZTEC*—Manila, Feb. 23.
BURNIDE—New York to Matanzas, Feb. 24.
BURNSIDE—New York to San Juan, Feb. 28.
CONEMAUH*—San Francisco to Manila, Feb. 18.
CROOK*—At New York, N. Y.
DUKE OF FIFE*—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Feb. 9.
FLINTSHIRE*—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 23.
GARONNE*—Manila, P. I., to Seattle, Feb. 13.
GRANT*—Manila, P. I., to San Francisco, Feb. 7.
HANCOCK*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 23.
INDIANA*—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, Feb. 27.
INGALLS*—At Havana, Cuba.
KILPATRICK*—San Juan to New York, Feb. 28.
LEELANAW*—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, Feb. 13.
LENNOX*—Portland, Ore., Feb. 24.
LOGAN*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 9.
MCLELLAN*—San Juan, Feb. 20.
MCPIERSON*—Newport News.
MEADE*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 4.
PENNSYLVANIA*—Manila, P. I., Feb. 24.
PORT ALBERT*—Sailed from Seattle, Wash., Jan. 10, for Manila, P. I., via Hilo, H. I.
PORT STEPHENS*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 20, for Seattle, Wash.
SEDGWICK*—New York, Feb. 26.
SHERIDAN*—Manila, P. I., Feb. 18.
SHERMAN*—San Francisco, Cal., to Manila, Feb. 17.
SIAM*—San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 12.
TARTAR*—Manila, P. I., Feb. 7.
THOMAS*—At San Francisco, Cal., Jan. 30.
VICTORIA* (troopship)—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 6.
VICTORIA* (animal)—At Manila, Feb. 1.
WARREN*—Sailed from Manila, P. I., Jan. 24, for San Francisco, Cal., via Guam and Honolulu.
WESTMINSTER*—Manila, P. I., Feb. 6.
WRIGHT*—Havana, Feb. 20.
WYFIELD*—At Manila, P. I., Jan. 4.

HOSPITAL SHIPS.

MISSOURI—Maj. W. H. Arthur, Surg., U. S. A., in charge. San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13.
RELIEF—Maj. Harry O. Perley, Surg., U. S. A., in charge. At Manila, P. I.
TERRY—At Havana, Cuba.

*Chartered vessel.

CIRCULAR 6, H. Q. A., MARCH 1, 1900.

Announces that shoes of russet leather and leggings will be worn with khaki uniforms and when gloves are worn the white Berlin glove will be used by infantry and heavy artillery and gauntlet by cavalry and field artillery.

WAR DEPARTMENT ORDERS, MARCH 2.

The leave granted Capt. Harry D. Humphrey, 20th Inf., is further extended two months.
The suspension of the operation of par. 22, S. O. 46, Feb. 24, relating to 2d Lieut. Heintzelman, 6th Cav., as announced, is removed.

1st Lieut. Jere B. Clayton, Asst. Surg., is ordered to Vancouver Barracks.

Col. James W. Scully, A. Q. M. Gen., is ordered from New Orleans to Beaumont and Galveston, Texas, on official business.

Lieut. Col. John V. Furey, Deputy Q. M. Gen., is ordered to Washington.

A. A. Surge, Porter V. Ballou, Frederick D. Branch, Geo. W. Ely, Samuel Friedman and George H. R. Gosman are ordered to San Francisco.

The following transfers have been made in the 5th Inf.: Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, from H to E; Capt. Joseph M. T. Partello, from E to H.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George W. Moses, 4th Cav., is further extended to include March 31.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Peter J. A. Cleary, Deputy Surg. Gen., is further extended one month.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Herschell Tapes, 1st Inf., is extended one month.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate Feb. 27.

To be 2d Lieutenant of Cavalry.
Daniel Van Voorhis, of Ohio, to be 2d Lieutenant of Cavalry, to rank from Feb. 1, 1900.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn Feb. 27, 1900.
Daniel Van Voorhis, of Ohio, to be 2d Lieutenant of Infantry, to rank from Feb. 1, 1900 (submitted to the Senate Feb. 26, 1900).

Executive nominations received by the Senate Feb. 26, 1900.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY—INFANTRY ARM.

To be 2d Lieutenants, to rank from Feb. 1, 1900.
Clifford U. Leonori, of New York; Ralph B. Lister, of Colorado; Spencer M. Bowman, of the District of Columbia; Frank B. Davis, of North Carolina; Daniel Van Voorhis, of Ohio; Benjamin H. Pope, of Texas; Julian L. Dodge, of New York.

PROMOTIONS IN THE VOLUNTEER ARMY.

35th Infantry.
1st Lieut. Harry N. Coates, 35th Inf., to be Captain, Feb. 21, 1900, vice Langworthy, deceased.
2d Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball, 35th Inf., to be 1st Lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1900, vice Coates, promoted.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

All the nominations for appointment and promotion in the Regular and Volunteer Army, which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 24, page 603, were confirmed by the Senate on Feb. 26.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.
Adjutant General, Washington:
Lieut. Charles H. Munton, 12th Inf., died Feb. 11 of acute mania induced by fever on board transport Hancock, arrived yesterday.

SHAFTER.
SHAFTER.

Honolulu, Feb. 20.

Surg. Gen. Wyman, Washington:
There have been three deaths from plague, Feb. 19. First since Feb. 6.

CARMICHAEL, Surg.

Manila, Feb. 27.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Deaths: Accidental—Nov. 7, William E. Brace, H. 34th Inf., explosion of gun cotton. Suicide—Feb. 23, George N. Knox, D. 6th Art.; Feb. 2, John C. Hudson, C. 23d Inf. Drowned—Feb. 19, Herman Rogers, I. 39th Inf., Rio San Juan. Varicella—Feb. 23, Ernest W. Schoonmaker, E. 4th Cav.; Leroy Watkins, Corp., E. 24th Inf.; Jan. 20, Henry W. Couch, C. 33d Inf.; Feb. 19, Luther M. Hauss, M. 32d Inf.; Jan. 13, Frank M. Holliday, F. 34th Inf.; Jan. 22, E. L. Deering, Corp., G. 34th Inf.; Jan. 21, Walter S. Hemphill, I. 33d Inf.; Feb. 5, Leonidas F. Walker, Corp., E. 34th Inf. Fever—Malaria, Feb. 18, Warren Coyle, I. 4th Cav.; Feb. 7, Edwin S. Larking, F. 10th Inf.; Feb. 20, De Witt C. Hyatt, K. 41st Inf.; Feb. 5, Richard Richards, E. 34th Inf.; typhoid, Jan. 16, Fred Armstrong, E. 25th Inf.; Feb. 16, Charles F. Blair, I. 4th Inf.; Feb. 22, Elmer F. Price, F. 4th Cav.; Feb. 19, John S. Ney, H. 9th Inf.; Feb. 2, John W. Payne, E. 34th Inf. Dysentery—Feb. 7, Henry J. McDole, D. 13th Inf.; Feb. 15, William G. Samuels, F. 12th Inf.; Feb. 20, William F. Spiker, Serg., E. 34th Inf.; Clarence A. Thomson, H. 34th Inf. Pneumonia—Feb. 15, Stephen Hall, Corp., D. 9th Inf.; Feb. 20, Everett T. Carr, G. 43d Inf. Nephritis—Jan. 25, John Loffer, F. 3d Cav.; Feb. 19, Lewis W. Ellis, I. 32d Inf. Appendicitis—Feb. 7, Fred M. Dudley, L. 4th Inf. Septicemia—Feb. 19, Preneay Humphreys, A. 30th Inf.; Feb. 22, Richard T. Frank, C. 3d Inf. Rubella—Jan. 1, Fred D. Day, G. 34th Inf. Organic Heart Disease—Feb. 3, Henry Bacon, H. 24th Inf. Cerebral Spinal Meningitis—Feb. 16, Bert W. Hayden, H. 34th Inf.

OTIS.

Manila, Feb. 28.

Adjutant General, Washington:
2d Lieut. John R. Waugh, 39th Regt., U. S. Vol. Inf., shot himself through heart while temporarily insane from nervousness at 9:15 morning, Feb. 27.

OTIS.

Manila, March 1.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Arrived to-day by Government transport from east coast Tayabas Province, eight American and 419 Spanish soldiers, recent prisoners in hands of insurgents; also two American citizens and seventeen Spanish friars.

OTIS.

Manila, March 1.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Received at Manila since recent opening of island ports 13,000 tons hemp, 70,000 bales tobacco; large shipments abroad soon.

OTIS.

Manila, March 1.

Adjutant General, Washington:
Killed—Luzon, Jan. 12, Bangar, Michael Barry, Charles Benson, 3d Cav.; Jan. 8, Santo Tomas, Batangas, Walter Hoskinson, E. 39th Inf.; Jan. 25, Legaspi, Timothy Henegan, Jan. 18, San Francisco, Batangas, William Salisbury, H. Burns, and Joseph Burns, C. 30th Inf.; Jan. 30, Jolo, Bangar Tawilaw group, Egbert V. De Wolfe, H. 23d Inf., Sergt. Webster Gibbons.

Wounded—Luzon, Dec. 4, Patrick J. Murphy, G. 34th Inf., arm, slight; James Smith, thigh, slight; Fred Carr, arm, slight; Jan. 25, Legaspi, Ross Barton, G. 47th Inf., 1st Sergt., arm, moderate; Mathew Gallivan, F. 47th Inf., head, severe; Jan. 18, San Francisco, Batangas, Frank Junker, C. 30th Inf., severe; Harry Waite, Corp., abdomen, severe; Victor McKillen, hand, slight; Christian Anderson, K. thigh, slight; Leslie Tracey, arm, slight; Horace Baine, B. trachea, slight; Jan. 27, San Luis, Jerry W. Stephens, B. 28th Inf., chest, slight; Charles W. Switzer, arm, slight; Maj. Charles H. N. Muir, heel, moderate; Jan. 1, Calamba, William Buchholz, G. 39th Inf., Corp., knee, slight; Reuben Nichols, H. thigh, slight; Frank Yewell, arm, slight; Jay Brailsford, knee, slight; Jack Noel, G. leg, slight; Jan. 30, Jolo, Bougas, William T. Carter, H. 23d Inf., lumber region, severe; John Greenhouse, neck, severe; Jan. 30, Panay, Madalag, O. L. Short, H. 44th Inf., thigh, moderate.

OTIS.

Manila, March 2.

Secretary of Navy, Washington:
Armed transport Alava received from Military Governor Sunday. Commissioned immediately, Lieut. J. H. Gibbons in command, with crew and marines from the Brooklyn. Proceeded same day on information received to the Gulf of

Iruya. She returned March 2 with 508 rescued Spanish prisoners, eight American soldiers, three officers of hospital ship Relief and three surrendered Philippine officers. The promptness and zeal of Gibbons and detachment highly commended. All well. Boatswain's Mate Jurashka surrendered by insurgents Feb. 16.

WATSON.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

INQUIRER.—The Resolute has not yet been turned over to Army, but may be soon. The Sumner was formerly called the Cassius, and was a collier of the Navy.

G. O. 10 and 11, Jan. 23 and 24, 1900, Military Governor of Philippines, relates to the civil government of the island.

F. S.—The bill (S. 2095) providing for the increase in the number of cadets at West Point was introduced by Gen. Hawley and was noted in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 10. Watch the paper carefully each week and you will be fully informed as to the disposition of this and other bills.

H. H. H.—For data as to the examination of enlisted men for appointment as 2d Lieutenants to the Army, see G. O. 79, Nov. 26, 1892; G. O. 32, Feb. 21, 1896, and G. O. 148, Aug. 15, 1890, from the Headquarters of the Army which appeared in the Army and Navy Journal about the time the orders were dated. You can get access to the volumes in the library at the Military Academy.

A. G. W.—Address as follows: 1st Lieut. Henry A. Webber, Asst. Surg., U. S. A., Nuevitas, Cuba; Capt. William F. Lippitt, Jr., Asst. Surg. and Surg., 44th U. S. Vol., Manila, P. I.

MEXICO.—Alexander William Doniphan was not an officer of the Regular Army, but was Colonel of the 1st Missouri Cav. in the Mexican War. He was a distinguished, adventurous, gallant officer, and his famous expedition from Santa Fe, N. M., to Chihuahua, Mexico, from November, 1846, to February, 1847, is still remembered by some yet living.

E. J. C.—You do not seem to be entitled to extra pay under the act of Jan. 12, 1890, but it will do no harm to state your case to the Auditor for the War Department, Washington, D. C.

B. M. G. asks: In the movement "Fours left, rear companies left front into line," do the guides of the companies executing left front into line come out on the line? Answer.—Yes; the guides prolong the line.

J. B. L.—We do not think your service entitles you to the additional pay provided for by the act of Congress.

A. F. R. asks the proper way of executing "Fix bayonet" according to latest manual.—Answer.—Execute parade rest, draw the bayonet with the right hand and fix it on the barrel.

INQUIRER.—The contract for the construction of the Kearsarge was awarded to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company in January, 1896, and she was launched in March, 1898. The contract price was \$2,250,000. The battleship had her official trial over the Cape Ann course on Sept. 25, 1899, with weather fairly favorable and with an attendant success very marked, the average speed being 16.816 knots. The contract requirement was only 16 knots. The dimensions of the Kearsarge are: Length between perpendiculars, 368 feet; length over all, 375 feet 4 1/2 inches; extreme beam, 72 feet, 2 1/2 inches; displacement on trial, 11,500 tons; engines and boilers—twin screw vertical triple expansion and Scotch.

E. C. U.—The U. S. S. Baltimore was built by the Messrs. Cramp, at Philadelphia. She will probably be ordered home this year.

G.—The list of officers taking part in the funeral of Maj. Gen. Lawton given in the Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 10 was exactly as given in General Orders from the War Department, and if the names of any officers making up the escort were omitted, it was the fault of the Department.

T. H. C.—"Handbook of International Law," by Capt. Edwin F. Glenn, Acting Judge Adv., U. S. A., West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn., publishers, \$3.75 delivered.

H. W. W.—The tournament of the Military Athletic League will be held in Madison Square Garden, New York city, the week beginning March 26. See Army and Navy Journal of Feb. 24, page 609.

M. C. M.—The transport Sumner is to sail some time in March for the Philippines from New York, and you can send a package thereon. Write to the Superintendent of Army Transports, Army Building, 39 Whitehall street, New York city, explaining what you want, enclosing stamped envelope for reply. The Sumner is now undergoing repairs which will hardly be completed until about March 15, according to the latest estimate.

SUBSCRIBER asks: 1. In the position of "Load" is the piece at any time at an angle of 25 degrees, muzzle down? Manual says raise muzzle to height of chin. Answer.—The piece is lowered to an angle of 25 degrees during the extraction of the empty shell and the insertion of the cartridge; then raised to the height of the chin (or position of load). 2. Is it correct to give "Right or left oblique" in aiming? Answer.—No. 3. In passing in review do commissioned officers in saluting reviewing officers "at point indicated" keep their swords at "present sword" until salute is acknowledged, or do they simply "present sword" and immediately resume "carry sword"? Answer.—Officers salute the reviewing officer when at six paces from him and return to the "carry" when six paces past him.

A VICIOUS POSTAL BILL.

A bill affecting second-class mail matter, which is a step backward in the administration of the Postoffice, is before the House of Representatives, under the management of Mr. Loud, chairman of the Committee on Post-offices and Postroads. The bill involves the vicious principle of local disqualification, by establishing a some system of charges for carrying periodicals, making the rate one cent a pound for the first thousand miles and two cents a pound for distances exceeding one thousand miles. This reverses the whole principle of modern cheap postage which has proved of such benefit, the carrying of mail matter from one end of the country to the other for a certain charge, and to any country in the postal union without regard to distance for a slightly higher postage. The bill also provides a clause requiring publishers "before depositing second-class matter in the Postoffice to separate the same into United States mail sacks or bundles by States, cities, towns and counties, as the Postmaster General may direct." This would put upon the public the burden of much work now willingly and economically performed by the Government. If the public is to perform a part of the work the next step might lead to placing on them also the work of canceling stamps and despatching.

A provision of the bill which is of some benefit prohibits sending as second-class matter "publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books." This would prevent the present abuse of the mails by publishers who endeavor to send books as second-class matter by splitting them into sections to be mailed unbound. There is said to be need of relief to the mails from the overpressure and expense of periodical matter sent at cheap rates. But this bill has too many faults to accomplish the purpose. If all members of Congress and all departments of the Government were required to pay postage as publishers are, the Postoffice would possibly show a profit instead of a deficit. Mr. Loud's bill is vicious in principle and ought not to pass.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Laura Wheatley and Capt. Wm. C. Dawson, U. S. M. C. Miss Wheatley is the youngest sister of Mrs. Thomas S. Borden, wife of Capt. Borden, of the Marine Corps, at present stationed in Manila. Capt. Dawson graduated from the Naval Academy in 1892, and was a classmate of Capt. Borden's.

A DIFFICULT FEAT.

On one of "Old Hoss" Hoy's trips across the Atlantic, the steamer, moving slowly along in a dense fog at about three o'clock in the morning, struck on the rocks off Fastnet, the light not being visible. Fortunately, nothing more than a scare for the passengers resulted. Everybody was soon on deck except Hoy, who had been having a hilarious time the night before, and had slept all through the trouble. One of his friends sent a steward for him, and at last he appeared, still a trifle befogged. When the facts were explained to him he joined fervidly in an impromptu praise-service which the passengers were holding. Finally, there came a lull in the proceedings, and "Old Hoss" took advantage of it to propose three cheers and a tiger for the Captain. This proposition caused much astonishment, and some one ventured to ask on what grounds he based the proposed honor to the Captain. Drawing himself up to his full height, "Old Hoss" replied impressively, "On the ground that he is the only man sailing the Atlantic Ocean who could have hit that — rock without a light."—The Argonaut.

A correspondent of "The Philadelphia Press" says: "The stranger in Central Asia sees some of the humors of the military railway which no doubt escape the notice of people who are used to such an administration. The station masters at the important places are officers and at the smaller stations non-commissioned officers. I am sure it did not appear strange to my fellow passengers, but for myself, I never got over the delight of seeing the train conductors wearing spurs in their daily duties. The dining car, which accompanies trains on the Trans-Caspian Railway four days each week, was another source of pleasure. It was an ordinary third-class car with the seats removed. A long table ran down the center of the car, with half a dozen wooden chairs on either side. The table was covered with oil cloth, and at night was lighted with two or three candles. The impressive thing about it, however, was the military precedence observed. With a soldier for a waiter, of course it was necessary for him to serve dinner in the order of their rank, no matter what order they might have been in time of arrival."

Col. Jouanet, of the French Army, who was president of the Dreyfus court martial, has been placed on the retired list. He is reported to be so disgusted at recent events that his only wish is to devote himself to bicycling and gardening.

No buffet should be without Dr. Siegert's **ANGOSTURA BITTERS**, the great appetizer.

BORN.

EVANS.—To the wife of Asst. Naval Constr. Holden A. Evans, U. S. N., a daughter, at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., Feb. 22, 1900.
PENCE.—At Fort Hancock, N. J., Feb. 14, 1900, to the wife of Lieut. W. P. Pence, 5th Art., a daughter.
RIPLEY.—At Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, Jan. 26, to the wife of Capt. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., a daughter—Susan Elizabeth.

MARRIED.

BALL-SMITHER.—At Denver, Colo., Feb. 22, 1900, Lieut. Louis Rice Ball, 9th Cav., to Mabel Roberta, daughter of Capt. Robert G. Smither, U. S. A., retired.
BRONSON-WILKINSON.—At 88 East Fifth street, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, Feb. 21, 1900, Miss Maybell Ewe, youngest daughter of 1st Lieut. Nelson Bronson, U. S. A., to Frederick Haskell Wilkinson, of Birkenhead, Cheshire, England.
ERLANDSEN-KNIGHT.—At New York city, Feb. 27, Capt. Oscar Erlandsen, 1st Signal Corps, N. G. N. Y., to Miss Clara M. Knight.
FITCH-KING.—At Longwood, Boston, Mass., Feb. 21, 1900, Capt. Graham D. Fitch, O. E., U. S. A., to Miss Hermione King.
LOWNDES-BAKER.—At Leavenworth, Kan., Feb. 21, 1900, P. A. Surg. Charles H. T. Lowndes, U. S. N., to Miss Mary Baker.
WELCH-KNOWLTON.—At San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 13, 1900, Lieut. Lyman M. Welch, 20th Inf., to Edythe, daughter of Maj. Joseph Knowlton.

DIED.

COOK.—At Northampton, Mass., Feb. 25, 1900, Gen Benjamin E. Cook, father of Capt. Francis A. Cook, U. S. N.
EMRICH.—At Hong Kong, China, Feb. 23, 1900, Lieut. Charles E. Emrich, U. S. N.
HALL.—In Austin, Texas, Feb. 18, 1900, and entered into her eternal rest Adele Hall, eldest daughter of the late Col. Robert M. Hall, U. S. A., 1st Art. Mrs. Hall's residence is at 404 South Grant avenue, Denver, Colo., near the home of her daughter, Mrs. Capt. Charles M. Augur.
HOVEY.—At New York city, Feb. 24, 1900, Richard Hovey, son of the late Gen. Charles Edward Hovey, a distinguished officer of Volunteers during the Civil War.
LANGWORTHY.—At Baling, Baluan, P. I., Feb. 21, 1900, of pernicious remittent malarial fever, Capt. Samuel R. Langworthy, 35th Inf., U. S. V.

LEWIS.—At "Marmion," King George County, Va., on the night of Friday, Feb. 23, 1900, Lidey Elliot Lewis, the wife of Fielding Lewis and daughter of Col. George H. Elliot, U. S. A., retired.

LIVINGSTON.—At New York city, Feb. 27, 1900, Herman Livingston, son-in-law of the late Surgeon General Joseph Lovell, U. S. A.

LOVELL.—At Morristown, N. J., Feb. 23, 1900, Emilie M. P. Lovell, widow of Gen. Mansfield Lovell, formerly of the 4th U. S. Art., and daughter of the late Col. Joseph Plympton, 1st U. S. Inf., who died June 5, 1860.

MCNULTA.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1900, Gen. John C. McNulta, father of 1st Lieut. Donald McNulta, 23d Inf.

MUIR.—At Bardonia, Ky., Feb. 23, 1900, in his eighty-first year, Dr. James Muir, father of Lieut. W. C. Muir, U. S. N.

MUNTON.—On board the transport Hancock, Feb. 11, 1900, while en route from Manila to San Francisco, 1st Lieut. Charles H. Munton, 12th Inf., from acute insanity induced by fever.

WILKINS.—On Feb. 20, 1900, Col. John Darragh Wilkins, U. S. A., retired, at his late residence, 2002 G street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Interment at Arlington Feb. 23, 1900.

WILLIAMS.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1900, Mrs. Sarah C. Williams, widow of Maj. John Winfield Williams, Surg., U. S. A., who died April 15, 1889.

WASHAKIE.—At Fort Washakie, Wyo., Feb. 20, 1900, of old age, Washakie, for upwards of forty years chief of the Shoshones.

WAUGH.—Suddenly at Manila, P. I., Feb. 27, 1900, Lieut. John R. Waugh, 39th Inf., U. S. Vols.

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The exchange of ratifications of the Samoan treaty took place Feb. 16 at the State Department. The United States was represented by Secretary Hay, Great Britain by Lord Pauncefoot and Germany by Herr Von Holleben. At Berlin and London there were similar exchanges.

O'MALLEY'S HAVERSACK.

During an advance in Manila recently one company had to lie down at the side of the road for shelter from the well-directed volleys of the insurgents. One of the privates had dropped his haversack in the middle of the road away back, and, after the company had lain down, he calmly stood up and walked down the road towards the lost haversack. He made a fine target for the insurgents, and the bullets rattled around him pretty lively.

"Here, come back here, O'Malley," yelled the Lieutenant of the company; "you will be killed."

"Well," replied O'Malley over his shoulder, "I might just as well be killed as have Gen. Otis a runnin' me up hill and down dale and comin' over to me house ivery mornin' and a-sayin', 'O'Malley, why don't you pay the government for that haversack?'"

Then he calmly walked on, and got the lost piece of property, and, as he came back and sat down just in time to escape a volley of Mausers, he threw the haversack on the ground and said: "And when he does come to-morrow mornin' to me house I'll say, 'Otis, me little man, you're dead wrong. I never lost no haversack. There's your bloody old potatobag. Take it to the government with me compliments.'"—Chicago Tribune.

THE STORY OF THE BOER BARBED WIRE.

A side light which incidentally reveals the preparedness and extent of the Boer oligarchy for the present struggle, even to the most minute details, is the story of that barbed wire which is now being so freely used by the enemy against our forces in the field. It will be remembered that early last year the Transvaal Government called for tenders for nine hundred and fifty miles of seven-strand barbed and plain wire with which to enclose the entire system of the Netherlands Railway. This sudden and hurried desire to fence the railway struck "The British and South African Export Gazette" at the time as being significant, because, in common with others equally well informed, our contemporary knew the finances of the State were not so flourishing as to permit of the immediate expenditure of so large a sum as £50,000 upon an undertaking not vitally necessitated by the circumstances. Poynton Brothers, of Pretoria, were the successful tenderers. J. C. Poynton, one of the partners, arrived in England in May last, and, as one of the conditions of the contract was immediate delivery, by dint of great exertion he was able within a week of his arrival in this country to forward a first shipment, and by the end of May the whole of the wire was on the water.—The London Globe.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"North American Forester and Forestry," describing their relations to the national life of the American people, by Ernest Bruncken, secretary of the late Wisconsin State Forestry Commission, is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. The United States Department of Agriculture, Division of Forestry, in bulletin No. 26, issue a description of "Practical Forestry in the Adirondacks," by Henry S. Graves, superintendent of working plans. Gifford Pinchot, Forester, in transmitting it, states that it shows the results accomplished by an offer of the Department, on Oct. 8, 1898, to assist farmers, lumbermen and others in handling their forest lands. Requests for such assistance were received for about one-half million acres of forest land, and approximately 400,000 acres have received attention. Mr. Graves deals with two tracts which form an important part of this total. One, of 68,000 acres, supplies the first instance of the practice of systematic forestry by a lumber company in the Adirondacks, and the most extensive example of forestry management in the United States. Forestry is defined in the pamphlet, and the American system of forestry described and illustrated.



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"Organization and Equipment Made Easy," subject "G" for the promotion examinations in the British Army, by Capt. S. T. Banning, 1st Br. Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been added to their military series by Gale & Polden, publishers, of London.

"The 'Lucky Little Enterprise' and Her Successors in the United States Navy, 1776-1900," is issued in pamphlet form by F. Stanhope Hill, secretary of the Massachusetts Nautical Training School, author of "Twenty Years at Sea," etc.

The Southern Pacific Co. issue a booklet descriptive of their "Sunset Route" to the Pacific, giving car diagrams and schedule of the "Sunset Limited." It includes an illustrated pamphlet on picturesque Mexico.

Messrs. Ford, Howard & Hulbert publish a new edition, the tenth thousand, of "The Fate of Madame La Tour," by Mrs. A. G. Paddock. It is a story of Mormon life and polygamy from the inside.

The Life Publishing Co. issue an amusing series of sketches of "Coontown's 400," by E. W. Kemble.

The American Machinery and Trading Co. have established a main office in the Bowling Green building, New York city, with branch offices in the largest cities in the United States, also in all foreign countries, with a large corps of traveling salesmen and correspondents, buyers of machinery, hardware, etc., throughout the world. They solicit exclusive agencies and special prices from manufacturers of all kinds of machinery in this country, with a view to handling same to the best advantage on account of the unequalled facilities that they have for placing orders. Mill owners, contractors and purchasing agents of power and electric light plants, and anyone requiring machinery of any character whatever, are respectfully requested to correspond with this company, on account of the trade arrangements, by which they are in a position to quote the lowest market prices on the highest grade of machinery manufactured.

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THE FILIPINO AS HE IS.

Prof. Dean C. Worcester, speaking of the Filipinos in a lecture, said: "The Filipino has many good points. Personally, I like him. He is cleanly, brave, hospitable, has a happy family life and a natural sense of justice. On the other hand, he is a natural liar, has no sense of honesty financially, is cruel and has utterly no experience in the affairs of government. Besides this, he is, as a rule, intensely ignorant. Self-government is absolutely impossible. The only sensible course is gradually to increase his rights and privileges."

The following list of military patents granted on Feb. 20 is furnished us by Wilkinson & Fisher, counsellors at law and solicitors of patents, Atlantic building, Washington, D. C.: 643,935, firearm, J. A. Bennett; 643,983, recoil-operated firearm, C. H. A. F. L. Ross; 644,040, ejector mechanism for break-down firearms, M. Bye; 643,618, firing apparatus, E. B. Babbitt; 643,984, magazine bolt gun, C. H. A. F. L. Ross; 643,974, percussion primer, J. Parker; 643,752, propeller chain, W. C. Raub; 643,966, reciprocating propeller, J. Lichetti; 643,646, vessel propeller, C. E. Hansen; 643,766, apparatus for raising sunken vessels, J. Grant.

The following were granted on Feb. 27: 644,321, torpedo, E. Gathmann; 644,361, projectile, J. Luciani; 644,370, apparatus for adjusting elevation of guns, G. A. Schoeller; 644,402, firearm mainspring attachment, M. Bye; 644,432, gun sight, P. Lawrence; 644,480, device for preventing ships from sinking; F. L. de Villa; 644,508, propeller reverse gear, F. A. Errington.

RIFLES FOR SHARPSHOOTERS.

The Napoleonic maxim that "fire is everything" is truer in these days of smokeless powder and long-range weapons than ever before. An expert shot is no longer blinded by his comrades' smoke; nor is his position revealed by his own smoke when firing from cover. Ten sharpshooters nowadays are worth more than fifty bunglers with the rifle. The present infantry weapon, however, is not well designed for sharpshooters.

It is a mistake to use high powers in a rifle telescope. They restrict the field of vision, lessen the illumination, and magnify errors of holding. So far as aiming is concerned, a power of four diameters draws a man 1,000 yards distant to within 250 yards of the shooter, and this is close enough for murderous accuracy.—Cassier's.

The probability that the remains of John Paul Jones may never be properly identified is increased by a report from Lieut. Wm. S. Sims, Naval Attaché at Paris, to the Bureau of Navigation, to the effect that though the burial place has been definitely located in Paris, the identity of the remains may be beyond proof. He mentions a plan proposed in Paris that the United States acquire title to the burial place and there build a monument to the conqueror of the Serapis. Lieut. Sims forwards a transcript of the burial register of the cemetery giving the date of Jones' death and interment, a statement that he died of dropsy of the chest, and in the sentiments of the Protestant religion, and the names of those who attended him.

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It is the intention to secure the best authentic descriptions of the progress of the present war—descriptions that will make clear just what happened and how, and the results thus far obtained have proved very successful.

The account, in the present number, of the fighting at Belmont, Gras Pan and Modder River, will be followed in the April Scribner by a similar description of the Battle of Magersfontein, how it was fought, and wherein it failed and why. This paper also will be by Mr. H. J. Whigham, who first won fame as a champion amateur golfer before he made a record for himself as war correspondent in Cuba, where one of his adventurous enterprises, it will be remembered, led to his capture and imprisonment by the Spaniards.

Distance and censorship have made the reporting of this war very difficult, so that the carefully prepared descriptions in Scribner's, it is expected, will form, as in the case of the notable Scribner series on the Spanish war, a clear and authentic record, and probably a prominent part of the permanent literature on the subject. The pictures for Mr. Whigham's articles are from his own camera, taken sometimes from very unusual and, indeed, perilous points of vantage. Some of his most successful Modder River pictures had to be taken from behind cover of the firing line, and when he raised the camera over his head he did not know but that it would be knocked out of his hand, or a Mauser go through his arm before he snapped the shutter. The results show the success of these pictures, which have been pronounced the most satisfactory yet obtained.

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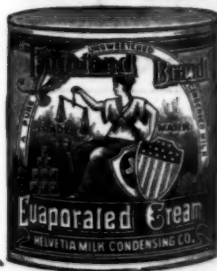
The New York Shipbuilding Company has established its offices in Camden, N. J. It is confidently expected that the plant will be ready to begin the actual work of ship construction perhaps by May 1. It is likewise stated that the company will be fully prepared to bid for the construction of at least one of the first-class battleships authorized by the last Congress. Henry C. Frick, the Pennsylvania steel manufacturer, now legally entangled with Andrew Carnegie, is said to be heavily interested in the company, and it is also said that he will be at the head of a new Atlantic steamship line, the boats of which will be built in Camden. The Morse Iron Works and Drydock Company has bought the water front holdings of the Atlantic Yacht Club from Fifty-fifth to Fifty-seventh street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and intends on April 15

to begin the building of what is to be one of the largest dry docks on the Atlantic Coast.

The number of workmen and the yearly expenditure at the Norfolk Navy Yard during the past ten years has been as follows: Average number of men 1880, 1,068; amount, \$708,295.31; 1881, men, 1,511; amount, \$926,748.28; 1892, men, 1,614; amount, \$1,070,220.91; 1893, men, 1,677; amount, \$1,180,685.38; 1894, men, 1,386; amount, \$1,029,131.50; 1895 men, 1,123; amount, \$869,928.92; 1896, men, 1,196; amount, \$890,110.22; 1897, men, 1,080; amount, \$798,700; 1898, men, 2,167; amount, \$1,758,200.18; 1899, men, 2,191; amount, \$1,659,214.54. The total amount expended during the decade mentioned was \$10,900,235.24.

"Troop C in Service" is the title of a handsome and interesting history of the part Troop C, of the New York Vol. Cav., took in the Spanish-American War of 1898. Its author is Anthony Fiala, a member of Troop C, and the work is from the press of the Brooklyn Eagle, New York. Among the contributors are: Richard Harding Davis, Maj. Flagler, U. S. Vols., Franklin Clarkin and Robert H. Haskell. There are 102 illustrations which deal with events in the troop from its assembly at the armory May 1, 1898, for field service until its muster out of the United States service Nov. 25, 1898. There are also eighteen portraits and three colored illustrations, as well as the photo of every member of the troop. Those who desire a complete and authentic history of Troop C would do well to secure the work.

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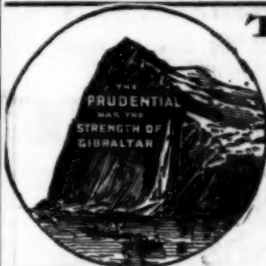
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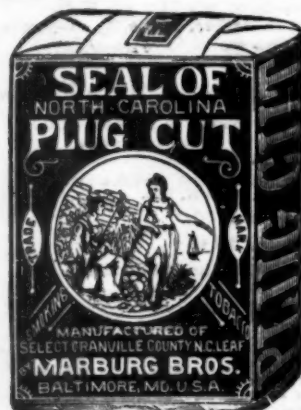
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